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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Adoption of the Sumner Resolution in the Senate.

The Obnoxious Preamble Laid on the Table.

Vigorous Speech of Mr. Carpenter Against Both.

Railroad Matters Before the House and Committees.

An American College to be Established in China.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—After three weeks wasted in useless debate, causing a delay in the public business which will seriously affect the country, the Senate has finally agreed to a resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the alleged sale of arms to French agents. The most telling speech yet made was that of Mr. CARPENTER today. It was for the most part an examination of the laws of nations binding upon neutrals, and in respect to argument and eloquence and oratorical power, it was one of the ablest made in the Senate during this debate, or during the present session. He brought the legal aspect of the question to the front, leaving the jingle of charges and counter-charges, insinuations and innuendoes in the distant background. The question of facts he regarded as settled. Mr. SUMNER, yesterday, having spoken of the maxim, "My country, right or wrong," as an old heathen cry, Mr. CARPENTER very neatly turned the point he made upon it by showing that it originated with Commodore DECATUR. In allusion to SCHURZ's repeated comparison of his course and SUMNER's with that of COBDEN and BRIGHT, Senator CARPENTER thought there was a very great difference between those English statesmen standing in their places in Parliament and trying to prevent their Government from doing wrong, and SCHURZ and SUMNER, coming in after the wrong had been done, if there had been any, and trying to put evidence on record against our country. He took the ground that, the sale of arms and ammunition having been a customary act with our Government, for many years, both in peace and war, there was no obligation resting upon us to suspend or modify that custom during the Franco-Prussian war. Neutrality was of degree, and perfect neutrality according to even the most advanced writers, was not yet a law of nations. If all the facts alleged were true, still there was no breach of neutrality by our Government, and no stain to our national honor. Mr. CARPENTER sustained this position by quotations of standard authorities, displaying a profound knowledge of the international code, and showing the results of thorough and painstaking research, and the great store of material which he had collected was well collated. In closing, he alluded briefly to the political aspects of the question presented. Mr. SCHURZ conceived that this part of the discussion was aimed at himself, and attempted to bully CARPENTER by demanding whether he meant to make certain charges. He received a courteous but stinging rebuke, which prevented any further display of insolence till CARPENTER had concluded, but which threw SCHURZ into a fit of passion, for he called CARPENTER's speech a trick, said it would not do, and then repeated his story about frauds in the New-York Custom-house, and boastfully stating after CARPENTER had been compelled by the pain in his sprained ankle to leave the Chamber, that he was not afraid of him. Mr. CORBETT then made a brief speech upon a substitute which he offered, declaring that the debate had disproved all the charges that had been made. The substitute, at the request of Mr. CONKLING, he withdrew, as it would embarrass those Senators who desired the investigation to go on. There followed a brief colloquy between FRELINGHUYSEN and SUMNER, and short speeches by MORTON and CAMERON, and then the vote was taken upon the resolution of Mr. SUMNER as it was amended some days ago, and it was adopted by 82 to 5. The resolution having been thus adopted, Mr. HAMLIN moved to lay the preamble on the table, which bothered Mr. SUMNER and Mr. THURMAN, as both wanted to talk on the preamble. After some discussion Mr. SUMNER succeeded, after several interruptions with points of order, in delivering the speech upon the preamble itself, and endeavored to show that its allegations, except in respect to the charges based on the discrepancies in accounts and of selling to known agents had been sustained. When Mr. SUMNER closed, Mr. EDMUNDS took the floor and reviewed the preamble with much sharpness, giving SUMNER and SCHURZ some severe thrusts, and finally the preamble was laid on the table by 40 to 1, Mr. EDMUNDS alone voting in the negative, while Mr. SUMNER voted to kill his own bantling.

SENATOR SUMNER ILL.

Mr. SUMNER was last night attacked by the same complaint that prostrated him last Winter, and his friends regarded his attendance at the Senate today, and his participation in the exciting debate with much alarm, lest a further attack should be induced, attended with more serious results. It would seem, therefore, a most fortunate thing that the unseemly political strife is at an end.

THE HOUSE.

For the first time in a year, the House spent the whole day on the unfinished business of yesterday, and even then did not conclude it. A remarkable change of sentiment occurred over night on the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad bill. First, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered yesterday, was carried by a vote of 108 to 81. This allowed the opponents and friends of the bill an hour each for discussion, and a warm debate ensued. A motion to lay the bill on the table then failed by two votes. Subsequently the same motion failed by five votes. The motion to refer to the Committee on Public Lands, with Mr. HOLMAN's instructions, was then carried by nearly thirty majority, showing a reversal of about sixty votes. Since the House adjourned last night the majority of the Public Lands Committee is understood to favor this measure, but the instructions given it antagonize the bill with the rights of other roads, and probably defeat it for this Congress. The House adjourned on a motion to reconsider this reference, and it will come up again to-morrow.

A COLLEGE IN CHINA.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House spent the morning considering the plan to appropriate the Chinese indemnity fund to establish an American college in China. W. P. JONES, formerly of China, presented resolutions from the Faculties of Yale College, Williams College, Harvard University, Brown University, Trinity College, Union College, the Northwestern University, and several other Colleges and scientific associations. Also letters from Americans in China, and especially one of recent date, from F. F. LOW, United States Minister at Pekin, all strongly recommending this measure. Mr. JONES was listened to attentively for more than an hour. He argued the obligations of the United States to provide suitable interpreters for our Consular Courts in China, and maintained that nearly all the political and commercial difficulties between the two countries grow out of the inability of foreigners to communicate with the Chinese. It is a remarkable fact that all of the American trade with China is carried on through that most barbarous of all barbarous mongrel languages—pigeon English. American merchants remain in the country twenty or thirty years without acquiring the language, and never speak with the real merchants and literati of China, except through one of these Pigeon-English interpreters. The practicability of the measure was argued from the constitution of the Chinese Government, the civil service of which is based upon educational qualifications. One of the greatest defects in the Chinese system is the absence of scientific studies in their course of instruction. This the American College would help to supply, as illustrated by the wonderful success of the Japanese Government College, with its American President, and fifteen assistants, nearly all Americans, and with 1,200 Japanese youths as pupils, who are being educated not for interpreterships only, but for teachers in the public schools, which are being remodeled, and which the Mikado decrees, must be attended by all children over a certain age. Evidence was given of the great desire of the Reform party in China to have their youths study foreign arts and sciences. A good deal of interest in this proposition has been awakened within a few days past, and the Japanese Minister has expressed a desire to have the Japanese indemnity appropriated to a similar College in Japan.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Railroad matters substantially monopolized the House today, both on the floor and in the Committee-rooms. Beside the severe struggle on the Bayfield Railroad bill in the House, there was a very notable hearing before the Committee on the District of Columbia, where two of the most prominent railroad kings of the country, SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central, and GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio, met face to face. The proposition under consideration was an application from SCOTT's new Washington Road, the Baltimore and Potomac, to occupy a portion of a public reservation between Sixth and Seventh streets, near Pennsylvania-avenue, for a depot. This would bring their terminus right into the heart of the city, within a square or two of the principal hotels, and half way between the Capitol and the Treasury building. Of course GARRETT opposes this, for it would place him at such a disadvantage that he would have to move his present depot to a more eligible spot. Both men cut sharp at each other, GARRETT being the abler talker, but SCOTT the shrewdest manipulator. He got GARRETT when he said that he had spent twenty years of time and five millions of money to get a new railroad into Washington, and he didn't think GARRETT ought to begrudge a depot.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

Ex-Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, arrived here yesterday, and will remain a few days on business. He says that the people of Wisconsin pay very little attention to the angry debate in the Senate, that the Republicans are loyal to party, and that they are a unit for GRANT. In no State is SCHURZ's course better understood or more accurately appreciated than in Wisconsin, where he made his political *début* in this country.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The following is the United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes	$61,101 25
Legal-tender notes, new issue	[illegible] 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	215,109,487 00
One-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year notes of 1863	[illegible]
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	[illegible]
Compound interest notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency, first issue	4,[illegible]
Fractional currency, second issue	3,[illegible] 15
Fractional currency, third issue	4,[illegible] 88
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	[illegible] 97
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	10,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

REDEEMING MUTILATED CURRENCY.

In response to a letter from an officer of a railroad in New-York complaining of the delay the company is subjected in the redemption of mutilated currency through the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, the Secretary of the Treasury states that money received from private individuals is generally counted and redeemed before that received through Assistant Treasurers, and this fact is the cause of the delay complained of. The Secretary suggests that as the Government pays the express charges on packages sent through Adams Express Company, the railroad company can send their money directly through that channel to the Treasury, or if the amount is sufficient to warrant it they will be allowed to deposit United States registered bonds with the United States Treasurer at Washington equal to the amount of currency likely to be at any time *in transitu* and the Assistant Treasurer at New-York would then be notified of the fact, and directed to redeem upon presentation of packages of mutilated currency, subject to the count of the Treasury officials, and then in case of errors in the packages the Government would be in a situation to indemnify itself for any possible loss. This practice, if adopted, will of course be general in its application.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Reception in Washington—A Quiet Day of Rest at Their Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Japanese Embassy reached Washington on a special train from Baltimore, shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were met at the depot by M. MORI, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in this city, accompanied by Gov. COOKE, Gen. CHIPMAN, and Gen. MYERS, U. S. A., who has been detailed by the Department to take charge of the Embassy during the time they remain here. The meeting between M. MORI and his countrymen was intensely cordial, and after brief salutations, Gov. COOKE was introduced, and, in a very brief speech, welcomed the distinguished gentlemen to the capital of the United States, after which he introduced Gen. MYERS, who, he told them, would have them in charge. Gen. CHIPMAN was also introduced. Mr. IWAKURA replied also very briefly, returning thanks for the cordial welcome, and without further ceremony, the entire party entered the carriages in waiting and were driven to their hotel.

Today there will be no official reception or ceremonies of any kind, excepting the brief ones above mentioned. The members of the Embassy express themselves as very tired after their long journey, and need rest. The ladies of the party were taken to Georgetown, to the residence of Mr. LANMAN, the Secretary of the Japanese Legation, in whose charge their comforts have been placed. The gentlemen of the Embassy will occupy about fifty rooms of the Arlington Hotel, including the entire adjacent portion of the building known as the Johnson House, and two entire buildings on the opposite side of Vermont-avenue. Their general reception room in the Johnson House is decorated with American and Japanese flags, and upon their entrance to the room the members of the Embassy seemed thoroughly pleased at beholding upon a table in the centre of the apartment a fragrant basket of flowers, a compliment from Mrs. GRANT to Mr. IWAKURA, the Ambassador Extraordinary, the central flower of the group being a large Japanese lily. The houses occupied by the distinguished visitors are handsomely fitted up for them, and arranged into suites and parlors, while special servants have been detailed to wait on them during their stay in this city. Upon the door of each sleeping-chamber set apart for the use of the Embassy is the name, inscribed in Japanese characters, of the number of the party who is to be the occupant. A large number of private dining and reception rooms are also features of the accommodations which have been prepared for them. There were no unseemly incidents connected with their arrival, and the ceremonies of receiving and escorting them to their hotel seemed to meet with general approbation by the visitors.

During the evening the Japanese were visited by Mr. MORI, the Chargé d'Affaires, and several members of his official household; also, by Mr. CORDAMA, a student of law in this city. Arrangements have been made for them to attend the Metropolitan Methodist Church on Sunday, when it is designed that, after the regular service, Mr. CORDAMA will address them in his native tongue, and afterward in English, upon the subject of the judicial and financial system of this country, and also upon the subject of the Christian religion, and will contrast the doctrines of CONFUCIUS with the revelations of the Bible. He is a regular attendant, if not a member of that Church, and will explain to his countrymen the principal points of difference between the religious belief of Christian nations and the Buddhist worship of Asiatic countries.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A Gigantic Scheme of Municipal Consolidation—Scheme of Inroad on New-York Harbor—Railroad Legislation—Contested Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 29.—An important memorial from ABRAHAM B. WOODRUFF, a prominent lawyer of Paterson, was today presented in the Senate. It asks the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to investigate and report to the next Legislature the propriety of consolidating in one municipality all the territory, with its towns and cities, lying between Englewood, in Bergen County, and Elizabeth, in the County of Union, both included. The population of this area, according to the last census, was 383,874, the rate of increase during the last decade having been seventy per cent. At the present rate, the population will in thirty years amount to five millions. The cities included in the proposed consolidation are Paterson, Hoboken, Jersey City and Orange. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

NEW BILLS.

A bill introduced in the House today provides for the appointment of a Register of Deeds and Mortgages in Hudson County; all the records are now kept by the County Clerk. A supplement to the Hudson Connecting Railway Company makes it necessary for the road to cross other railways above or below the grade of the same. A bill concerning gas companies in Hudson County forbids, under a penalty of $100 for each offense, the taking off the pressure, the adulteration of gas with common air, the charging for meters, or the cutting off the gas supply for non-payment.

MARSH DRAINAGE TO BE STOPPED.

The House, today, after a fierce contest, passed the bill to repeal the act incorporating the Driggs Drainage Company, so far as it relates to marsh lands within the limits of Newark. Should this repealer pass the Senate, the reclamation of the meadows between Newark and Elizabeth will be arrested just as the arrangements for commencing the work have been completed.

ENCROACHMENT IN THE HARBOR.

A bill which, if possible, will largely affect the navigation and commercial advantages of New-York Harbor, was today introduced in the Senate. It vests in a private corporation the title and control of all the lands under water in Hudson River and Bay lying between Caven Point and Constable's Hook, with the right to fill in out to the deep navigable waters, and to build upon the lands so reclaimed ship and dock yards, dry and wet docks, wharves, ferry-houses, &c.; also, to establish and operate ferries between their lands and the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and such other parts in New-York State as they may see fit. The lands thus to be conveyed to the Company are worth from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The filling-in of the river and bay would diminish by hundreds of acres the surface of navigable water, and would thus prove of immense detriment to the commerce of your port. A similar scheme was defeated in the last Legislature, and this can only succeed by the use of means which honest men would not venture to employ.

MORE RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The supplement to the West Line Railroad authorizing its extension from Newark to Jersey City, and the construction of branch roads in Hunterdon and other counties, passed the Senate today after ineffectual attempts to amend so as to require the Company to pay municipal taxes on all property owned by it in Jersey City. The Senate also passed the bill to incorporate the Bound Brook and Easton Railroad, which, by connecting with a contemplated road from Bound Brook to Perth Amboy, will give a through route across the State from the Delaware to Raritan Bay. It is understood that the New-Jersey Central Railroad will introduce a bill in which it will agree to pay the State $650,000 for the lands under water at Communipaw which it now occupies.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In the House, this afternoon, the Committee on Elections reported, in the case of REARDON *vs.* SHEEHAN, that the latter had failed to make out a case against the former, the sitting member, and recommended that the matter be dismissed, which was agreed to. REARDON represents one of the Jersey City districts. A bill providing for a Constitutional Convention will probably be introduced in the Senate next week.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Another Session of the Committee in Albany—Testimony of G. W. Lewis, T. J. Cowell and Lyman B. Smith.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—At a meeting of the Assembly State Printing Investigation Committee, this afternoon, GEORGE W. LEWIS, of the late firm of LEWIS & GOODWIN, testified that in 1868 he put in a bid to furnish diagrams at ten cents each; GOODWIN received thirty cents each that year; I think it was addressed in proper form to C. W. ARMSTRONG, who was then Clerk; did not bid for Senate diagrams.

THOMAS J. COWELL testified: Was connected with GAVIT, engraver, up to 1865; furnished Senate and Assembly with diagrams in 1864, also in 1865; I furnished small amount alone, but don't recollect price received; did not pay any percentage; TREMAINE was Clerk of the Senate, and CUSHMAN of the House; they were friends of mine and gave me the work; never paid any percentage for State work of any kind; I have furnished a little stationery to the present Clerk of the House; nothing said about percentage; Clerk told me to do work cheap as possible; have done work for other departments; did do work for Insurance Department under BARNES' administration; paid no percentage; have done work for Bank Department, but got no percentage; was never approached on the subject; have been inquired of by reporters and others since this investigation begun whether I knew of any percentage being paid; can't say how much profit I made on diagrams; it was not 200 per cent.; our work was done on steel, which was much more expensive than lithographs; it might have been 100 per cent.; we always expect to make good profit on such work; our largest bill was in 1864; it was about $2,500; charge a little less for stationery which has been ordered of me by Clerks than I would charge private parties.

LYMAN B. SMITH, Clerk of the last House, was sworn and stated that he had received a letter from Hon. C. W. ARMSTRONG, stating that in his testimony he had stated his salary was $11,000; he thought that amount included extra allowances. Witness then stated he had examined the Supply bill to learn the correctness of this matter; he found that the total amount for everything in the Supply bill footed up $11,700.

The Committee then adjourned till next Tuesday.

Woman Suffrage in South Carolina.

The following dispatch was received in Boston on Wednesday:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, President American Woman Suffrage Association:

Both branches of the General Assembly, now in session, have passed a concurrent resolution referring the woman suffrage memorial to a special joint committee to report during the session. Accept assurance that I will do everything in my power to induce favorable action, and establish equal rights according to Senator SUMNER's bill, with an acknowledgment by the nation of the right of woman to the ballot, and the capstone will have been put upon the colossal column of American liberty.

Respectfully,

A. J. RANSIER,

President of the Senate and Lieut.-Gov. ex officio.

A Missouri Father who Thought he Deserved Well of the State.

Mr. SAMUEL C. KIRBY, of Greenville, Wayne County, Mo., recently having had three daughters born unto him, straightway wrote to Gov. B. GRATZ BROWN, and promptly received the following reply:

"I have received your letter of Jan. 6, informing me of the large addition to your family, and inquiring if there is any State provision for such cases. I regret to say that there are none, but I shall refer the matter at once to the representative of your county, with the request that they present the case before the Legislature. But allow me, Sir, to tender my individual congratulations, with the assurance that you have deserved well of the country."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Kansas Legislature will probably adjourn on Saturday.

The National Poultry Show at St. Louis closed last night.

About five inches of snow fell at St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday night.

The bill providing for the registration of bonds has passed the Kansas Senate.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN has severed his connection with the Washington *Chronicle*.

FREDERICK SALTER was killed by the Utica express train in Cothsco, yesterday.

Twenty-eight Indians were poisoned to death recently near Eureka, Nevada.

Midshipman NATHAN SARGENT has been ordered to the *Canandaigua*.

JENNIE JOHNSON, who was stabbed by NELLIE SMITH, in St. Louis, died yesterday.

The St. Louis Gas Company has reduced the price of gas from $4 to $3 75 per 1,000 feet.

A new Democratic daily, called the *News*, is announced to appear in Chicago.

The weather in Utah is cool and clear. The mines are opening work.

The steam-ship *Moses Taylor* with the mails from Australia has arrived in San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS' cabinet factory in Union, Me., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $6,000; no insurance.

Applications have been received from over 150 societies to participate in the International festival chorus, in Boston.

Hon. DANIEL VOORHEES is to commence speaking in New-Hampshire for the Democrats on Wednesday next.

It is now learned that five persons were killed and thirty injured by the falling of stands in London on Thanksgiving day.

The Senate New-York Custom-house Committee will recommence its sessions next Monday in Washington.

A delegation from Pittsburg is in Washington urging the erection of new Government buildings in that city.

The President has recognized HENRY RUNGE as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Galveston, Texas.

The Trinity College corporation voted, yesterday, not to sell the College site for State-house grounds for $650,000.

The first rail of the Western, Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad was laid at Paducah on Tuesday.

JOSIAH WARD was acquitted yesterday at Camden, N. J., on his third trial for the murder of JOHN WADEY.

The extension of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg has been decreed by the German Government.

Texan stock-raisers are about to memorialize Congress for protection against Mexican armed raiders.

DENNIS CALLAGHAN, a mason, was killed yesterday by the fall of a staging in Providence, R. I.

Commencement at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, took place last night. There were seventy graduates.

Lieut. B. L. EDES and Master E. C. PENDLETON have been detached from the South Atlantic fleet and wait orders.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* thinks the Democrats of Pennsylvania will nominate Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW for Governor.

In an ice-boat race, at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, for $100, the *Dreadnaught*, of Athens, was beaten by the *Clara*, of Hudson.

The Denver stockholders of the Denver Pacific Railroad have transferred their entire interest to the Kansas Pacific Company.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company's shops, near Schuylkill Haven, Penn., were burned yesterday.

GEORGE W. CARR & Co.'s umbrella and parasol frame factory, in Philadelphia, was burned last night. Loss, $18,000; fully insured.

The bequest of the late Judge JOSEPH P. ALLYN, for a work of art on the Hartford Park, is to be appropriated for a statue of Gen. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

The room of THOS. W. HEFFERMAN, on Central-avenue, Cincinnati, was entered early last evening and robbed of $1,400 in bonds and money.

Two of the school-ship boys at Boston, on Wednesday, named OTTLEY and SULLIVAN, quarreled, and OTTLEY, with a sheath-knife, wounded SULLIVAN dangerously.

The ladies' building connected with the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Rev. Dr. ELLIOT, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, was last night formally installed Chancellor of the Washington University.

A bill has passed both Houses in South Carolina, repealing the act creating what is known as the Sterling Funded Debt of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Legislature proposes an amendment to the Constitution forbidding further increase of the State debt without due consideration and the consent of the people.

It is announced by authority that Gen. GEORGE W. CASS will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, if it is tendered him.

Later accounts from Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY report him better, and that the condition of his health is not so precarious as at first intimated.

The fifty-first Legislature of Maine adjourned *sine die* last night after a session of eight weeks. The acts and resolutions passed were 397.

The special election for Assemblyman, in Broome County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ELY, will take place on Tuesday next.

A delegation from the Municipal Council of Metz has arrived in Paris, en route to Versailles, to testify against Marshal BAZAINE for the surrender of that fortress. They will be heard March 5.

The Republican State Central Committee of Tennessee is to meet in Nashville on Wednesday next, to fix the time and place for the State Convention.

Last week, near San Rafael, Cal., a Mexican, a Lower Californian, and two Spaniards, were murdered by Indians, who were captured and shot at the Old Mission.

A party of Indians got liquor in San Diego, Cal. In the fight that ensued, one VALENTINE and several Indians were killed. The murderers took to the mountains.

Gov. BROWN yesterday asked permission of the Missouri Senate to withdraw his veto to the bill increasing the capital of savings banks to $5,000,000, which was granted.

The upper stories of the building Nos. 164 and 166 Canal-street, New-Orleans, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The New-York Board of Brokers are seeking to obtain reversal of the decision classifying all persons engaged in the business of negotiating purchases or sale of stocks as "bankers."

BENJAMIN T. JOHNSON, a faithful operator in the Western Union Telegraph office in Baltimore and one of the best in the country, died on Wednesday night of consumption.

SPENCER BALL recovered one cent damages from the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch*, for the publication of a police item which he thought was libelous.

LEVI SMITH, aged seventy-nine, a much-respected citizen of Granby, Mass., was crushed to death by a falling tree on Wednesday afternoon.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers of New-Jersey complain that while the Railroad Company promised to reduce the fare there has been no reduction from some points.

Some of the Democratic journals of this State are, after their manner, condemning Gov. HOFFMAN for appointing a Republican as Health Officer of the Port.

An arrival from Monrovia, at London, reports that the Ex-President of the Republic of Liberia, who was imprisoned for malpractice, has escaped from custody.

The resignation of CHARLES HALE as Senator for the Third Suffolk District, Boston, was accepted yesterday, and the 11th day of March is assigned for a special election to fill the vacancy.

The Virginia Legislature has voted to continue in session thirty days longer, and the Richmond *Examiner*, which believes that the first duty of a Virginia Legislature is to adjourn, [illegible].

The Ontario Government measure granting $1,500,000 in aid of the railways now in course of construction in that province was passed to a third reading in the Ontario Parliament on Wednesday night.

The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention of their party, to meet in New-Orleans on Thursday, April 18, to consider the political condition of the State; to determine the future policy of the Democratic Party with reference to the [illegible].

elections in November next, and to take such action and adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable.

Merchants from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were before the Senate Finance Committee yesterday to ascertain the probable action on the tea and coffee duties, so as to be able to govern their business accordingly.

Minister DE LONG and CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, will accompany the Japanese to Europe, and will be presented to the President Monday next, and remain in Washington about a month.

WM. A. HITCHCOCK, a young man of South Wilbraham, Mass., was found dead by the roadside, about two miles from Springfield, yesterday. A pocket full of love-letters and sentimental poetry, and a bottle of strychnine, disclosed the cause of his death.

In the case of the ferry-boat *Brunswick*, of the Astoria Ferry, New-York, libelled for carrying passengers after a notice from the United States inspectors forbidding it, the Secretary of the Treasury has refused to grant any relief, preferring that it should be settled in the Courts.

FRANK A. HAYDEN, a salesman in Summer-street, Boston, and DE FOREST, a costumer in Harvard-place, are under arrest, the former for robbing his employers and the latter for making up the stolen goods. Two thousand dollars worth was recovered.

A fire at Cortland Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, on Monday night, destroyed two stores and damaged the third. Three thousand dollars in currency was also burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured in Memphis companies for $15,000.

The Barnstable (Mass.) *Patriot* has discovered that the Democratic Party in its neighborhood has dwindled to such small dimensions that it is worse than folly to attempt to keep up a Democratic paper. The *Patriot* will therefore hereafter be independent.

The Senate of Kansas amended the House resolution directing a copy of the testimony taken in the bribery investigation to be sent to the United States Senators and the Vice-President by striking out "sending to the Vice-President." The House snappishly refused to concur, and directed its Speaker to send the copies.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is in despair, and frankly expresses the opinion that the "party that could nominate SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868, when it might have nominated CHASE, or PENDLETON, or HENDRICKS, or HANCOCK, and EWING, will hardly have the good judgment to nominate an available man in 1872."

Four names are mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee. They are Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, the present incumbent, ANDREW JOHNSON, Gen. W. B. BATE, and Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES. One paper in the State says that A. J. is urged to run as a People's candidate.

The French Legation has transmitted to the Department of State four medals designed for Capt. [illegible], of the ship *Thatcher Magoun* of Boston, and to DAVID ROBERTS, mate, JOHN RAWLES and WILLIAM ANDERSON, sailors of the same vessel, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the French brig *Le Grand Frederic*, in February, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

THE FRENCH PLAYS.

A Thursday representation of French plays is henceforward to be counted among the entertainments of each week. Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street, was again filled, last evening, and MM. JUIGNET and ROUSSEAU and Mlles. CAVE and TAILLEFER once more appeared in a performance which, if not perfect, was enriched by excellences not to be found elsewhere. The piece acted was called "Le Meurtrier de Théodore." It has been done into English under the title of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" But the pirated version presents the comedy as a burlesque. In the original text, the story of "Le Meurtrier de Théodore" is handled to better purpose, and led to a felicitous climax through three well-constructed acts. The plot can be briefly unfolded as follows: *Marguerite*, the fiery daughter of *Montrevert*, is betrothed to *Théodore*, a worthless *roué*. *Théodore*, daunted at the prospect of matrimony, persuades his friend *Chamillion* to announce to *Marguerite* that her intended husband has been killed in a duel. *Marguerite* places faith in the assurances of *Chamillion*, and soon afterward becomes satisfied that the man who brings her the news is *Théodore's* murderer. She at once decides upon marrying *Chamillion* to avenge her suitor's death. On the day of the wedding, *Chamillion's* troubles begin. What BALZAC named the petty miseries of life overwhelm him, and would probably attain the fatal result desired by *Marguerite* but for the timely discovery that *Théodore* still lives. The exposure of that personage who, like Mrs. Harris, is ever referred to but never seen, precedes a general reconciliation. The numerous diverting incidents which the fancy and skill of LAMBERT THIBOUST have crystallized about this tale may be imagined. The scene in which *Chamillion's* confusion in rendering *Théodore* the service asked of him causes him to be taken for his friend's assassin; that in which the bridegroom's martyrdom is so comically pictured, and that in which hunger unites the divided couple must be mentioned as particularly happy specimens of the dramatist's fertility of ideas and exceptional *savoir-faire*. All the points of the work were made highly effective by the acting, though a little more crispness in the recital would have bettered the impression at one or two stages of the rehearsal. M. JUIGNET personated *Chamillion* with his wonted conscientiousness and untiring spirit, and M. ROUSSEAU embodied most successfully the preposterously stupid parent. Mlle. ANNA CAVE, who often delivers her lines with faultless taste and much charm, and sometimes shows a crudeness in word and gesture which springs rather from carelessness than from a lack of culture, represented *Marguerite*. The single reproach we have had to address to M. JUIGNET as the director of these very agreeable affairs, we shall not have to repeat; the orchestra, last night, was strong in numbers and quite proficient. A manager so grateful for encouragement ought surely to prosper.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which, on Wednesday night, was over Tennessee and Alabama, has moved north-eastward beyond the middle Atlantic coast, the area of rain having extended to Virginia, and snow to Southern Illinois, and thence to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Rising barometer is now prevailing from the Lake region to the Gulf and Atlantic coasts very generally, with falling temperature east of the Mississippi; clear and clearing weather from the upper lakes to the Atlantic coast, except the Middle States, where cloudy weather still prevails.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising on Friday very generally from the north-west and lake region to the Atlantic coast, with falling temperature northerly to westerly winds and clear or clearing weather; falling barometer with easterly winds and probably threatening weather over the western Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the western Gulf coast to-night.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday was chilly with the wind blowing from an eastern quarter in the morning, and from the north-west in the evening. The thermometer indicated, at 6 A. M. 29°; 11 A. M. 30°; 3 P. M. 34°; 9 P. M. 30°. Barometer, 29.90, 30.06, 30.15, 29.97.

Large Haul by Sneak-Thieves.

Early last evening, while the family of Mrs. ANN COGSWELL, of No. 136 East Thirty-second-street, were at dinner in the lower part of the house, some sneak-thieves entered the house by means of false keys, and ascending to the upper portion of the house, ransacked the bedrooms on the second floor. The thieves secured possession of silver plate, jewelry, &c., valued at $1,150, with which they succeeded in making their escape. The robbery was not discovered until some time after the thieves had escaped. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was informed of the theft, but entertains little hope of effecting the capture of the depredators.

New-Jersey Methodist Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 29.—The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning. The educational report was read, showing an expenditure of $5,000 00, and a balance of $107 42.

The Bishop remarked that laborers were wanted in Arizona. The treasury of the Church Extension Society had been overdrawn $20,000, and yet there are thirty or forty applicants. A long communication was read in relation to the Vineland Seminary, from the people of Vineland, complaining that the Methodist people had not done what they ought for the institution. They have given twenty acres of ground and $31,000, while they make out that the Methodists have given but $3,000.

CHICAGO.

Mild Weather—The Indicted Aldermen—Business Prospects—Labor in Demand—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 23, 1872.

The extreme cold weather, which prevailed when I wrote last week, has given way, and for the past few days we have had a foretaste of Spring. February, with us, is oftener a vernal month than otherwise. Last year, I remember, we were enabled to have open windows in our dwellings for several days, but, until the present warmer spell, we have been compelled to keep them closed.

The clearing-out process among our municipal corruptionists moves slowly. Whenever the Court has no more important business on hand, it turns its attention to the trial of an Alderman or two. Some of the indicted, not fancying the quality of Chicago justice, obtained a change of venue to the adjoining County of Lake; but I doubt whether the farmers of Lake will look with a more favorable eye upon official corruption than do the citizens of Chicago. In the case of Alderman POWELL, tried a few days since, the jury hung fire, and could not agree upon a verdict. In popular opinion he was considered the worst one of the lot; and it is thought that he "had a friend at court," located somewhere in the prosecuting department. The notice that Alderman BUSSE, released for a new trial on a writ of *supersedeas*, by a natural transition went from the jail to the Council chamber, took his seat, and his name is recorded as among those upon important public measures in that "honorable body."

Matters generally are progressing quite favorably. Business is rather dull, but fair for the season, and in some departments quite active. The fine weather is made the most of to push forward building enterprises, and the temporary places of business to which the fire compelled a resort are constantly being vacated for more permanent quarters, erected on the burned district. As soon as we have settled weather in the Spring, there will be work for all the carpenters and masons that can find their way here, besides an army of laborers, at good wages. From present appearances fifty millions of dollars will be expended here within the year in buildings, and possibly this estimate is much too low. Much will depend upon the passage by Congress of the Relief bill.

We are showing our gratitude to a liberal world by supporting two thousand saloons—the Police report 1,967—five theatres, and still further to exhibit our poverty and need of assistance from abroad, we are told that plans are being drawn for a four hundred thousand dollar opera-house. So you see we intend to keep up with the "civilization of the age," notwithstanding the great destruction which came upon us last October. But I would not have you suppose that all our energies and resources are expended on these panderings to the vicious elements of society. The support of two thousand saloons at five thousand dollars each only costs ten million dollars a year, and this is a mere bagatelle, even for burnt-out Chicago.

The Stewart fund of $50,000, for the relief of working women and girls, is about exhausted. It created a queer sensation when it was announced that sewing-machines would be furnished. Nearly every kitchen girl in the city rushed to the head-quarters, at Standard Hall, and every Biddy was going to be a sewing-girl hereafter. A gentleman connected with the work told me there were as many as four hundred there in a single day.

The churches of this city have, since the fire, been making a change of base, and becoming otherwise reconstructed. The First Presbyterian Church has united with Calvary, and goes a mile further south. The Second unites with Olivet, and locates a mile and a half farther south. The Wabash Methodist Church, corner of Harrison-street and Wabash-avenue, whose house has been leased for five years, at $20,000 a year, for the Post-office, has purchased the Olivet Church edifice, and goes to Fourteenth-street, on the same avenue. St. Paul's (Universalist), burned at the corner of Van Buren-street and Wabash, is to build on Michigan-avenue, near Eighteenth-street. Trinity (Episcopal), burned on Jackson-street, has not been relocated. The Swedenborgian is also seeking a new location south. The First Baptist Church, located one block north of the fire, has voted to unite with the University-place Church, three miles still further south. But as a large portion of the membership is opposed to this departure, it is thought the movement will not be consummated. Three large churches—one Methodist, one Congregationalist, and one Unitarian, have recently been completed and dedicated. The North Side churches propose to build mainly on the old foundations. Some of them have erected temporary structures. The North Star, (Baptist,) is among these, and has gathered over one thousand scholars in its Sunday-school. It was formerly a mission of the First Church, one of the oldest and most successful and useful in the city.

PÈRE GRATRY.

Burial of the Late Theologian—Scenes in the Cemetery.

Paris (Feb. 13) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The Père GRATRY was buried today in the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The funeral service took place in the small church of the Mission-Etrangères. When I went to the church, half an hour before the appointed time, I found it already almost filled. The walls were covered with plain black drapery, which hung down without a fold. Before the high altar was the catafalque, covered by a black velvet pall, bordered with white fringe; round it was placed a double row of heavy silver candlesticks with lighted tapers. Soon the chairs on both sides of the aisle were occupied, and every section of Parisian society was represented in that gathering of the friends of the departed Father. In the places reserved for those who were to accompany the body to the grave were representatives of the Faculté de la Sorbonne, the Ecole Polytechnique, and the Académie Française. Among others, I recognized M. GUIZOT and M. JULES FAVRE. A large number of clergy had gathered about the high altar, and among them were priests from most of the Paris churches, and white-hooded and black-gowned friars. Soon after 12 we heard the rumble of the hearse over the stones of the courtyard. The officiating clergy filed down the aisle to meet the body at the church steps. When the great doors had been opened, and the procession entered, the coffin was placed in the centre of the aisle, and a circle formed round it. On the coffin, which was covered by a large black velvet pall was placed the purple silk gown and velvet cap worn by the Faculté de la Sorbonne. Some loving hand had laid, beside these signs of the Father's busy life, a wreath of fresh violets, which filled the air with the faint, sweet scent of Spring. The scene was strikingly pathetic. Every face bore signs of grief; the eyes of many I could see were red with tears. There was something peculiarly sad in this group of men, cut off from the joys and sympathy of ordinary human life, grieving profoundly for the loss of a brother. There followed a pause of a few seconds; then came the words "Requiescat in pace" from the lips of the officiating priest, and the chant was taken up by the organ and the choir, in a soft, low, minor key. Then the procession reformed, and the coffin was carried up the aisle and placed in the catafalque, while the solemn mass for the dead was chanted by priests and choir. Above the low pathetic tones of the "Miserere" I heard the sounds of [illegible] of those about me. A lady who sat by me, and whose face was swollen with tears, told me that she had known the great scholar all her life, and [illegible] ligence and his warm heart. "The highest [illegible] in Paris," she said, "felt honored by his friendship, and the poor and humble came to bless him. He was not rich, but he gave away [illegible]." She added, "he always said to me, 'Dear Madam, charity prevails [illegible].'" With such [illegible] ments, with such a tribute, was buried today one of the greatest theologians of the Gallican Church.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Opposition of the Mormons to a Secret Ballot.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis in Havana.

The Pope Offered Asylum by France and Austria.

Garibaldi Denies He is a Member of the International.

Latest Movements of the Count De Chambord in Holland.

UTAH.

Struggle of the People for a Free Ballot—Opposition of the Church.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 29.—At the Convention, last night, Col. AKER's proposition, to embody an article in the Constitution to give assurance of a free or secret ballot, was defeated by the Church. All the Gentiles and five Mormons voted in its favor. The discussion was long and spirited, the Church leaders being strenuously opposed to the proposition, and carrying their followers with them in a crowd. Marked or spotted ballots will in future be used in order to give the Church knowledge of how the people vote. The Gentiles in convention determined to vote against any constitution not containing a secret ballot clause, and loyal citizens are unanimously opposed to the Constitution on every ground.

ALEXIS IN CUBA.

Arrival of the Grand Duke and Suite at Havana—State Dining.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite landed here yesterday afternoon, and were received by Captain-General VALMASEDA, the Aldermen, and other prominent military and civil gentlemen. The streets through which the procession passed were decorated with banners, and the sidewalks were lined with thousands of spectators. Captain-General VALMASEDA, the Segundo Cabo, the Governor of Havana, and the Russian Consul dined with the Prince last evening, and a State dinner was given at the palace today.

The official report of the operations of the Spanish forces for the last fortnight sums up the losses as follows: The number of Cubans killed, 121; prisoners taken, 35, and persons surrendered, 200; number of Spaniards killed 24, and wounded 30.

FRANCE.

Thiers Again Offers the Pope an Asylum—Revival of the Rappel—The Count de Chambord.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—It is reported that President THIERS has again offered the Pope the hospitality of France, and that Austria has tendered His Holiness Salzburg Castle for a residence.

The *Rappel*, (newspaper,) the publication of which was suspended some time ago, has again appeared.

The Count DE CHAMBORD has made arrangements for temporary residence at the Hague.

PARIS, Feb. 29—Evening.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on the 20th of March. The Count DE CHAMBORD has left Dordrecht for Breda.

ITALY.

An Additional Appropriation for the Army Asked—Garibaldi Not an International.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Gen. MAGNANI, the Minister of War, has requested the Chamber of Deputies to vote an appropriation of 18,000,000 lire to enable him to provide for the proper training of the army, and for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the troops. Gen. GARIBALDI publishes a denial of the report that he is connected with the International Society.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

Nothing that is not Stipulated in the Treaty to be Yielded.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The *Times* this morning again discusses the *Alabama* case and the claims of the United States Government, and says England will pay nothing save what she is required to in obedience to the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. She has never dreamed of offering any composition of the difficulties outside of the treaty. If the treaty is a failure, it is the fault of the American Government.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND.

News Received of the Prince of Wales' Illness—Burning of a Theatre and Several Houses—Fiji Planters Ruined by Attacks of Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The Sydney advices by the steam-ship *Moses Taylor* are to the 20th January. The news of the alarming illness of the Prince of WALES caused great excitement. The later telegrams announcing the probable recovery of the Prince were received with great satisfaction. The advices from the gold fields continued to be very satisfactory. An immensely rich quartz reef was found at Upper Bingera. The Prince of Wales Theatre at Sydney and a number of houses in the vicinity were burned Jan. 16, with a loss of about £40,000. The Government will be petitioned to prohibit the importation of cattle from Great Britain, or the continent of Europe, owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease. Earl BELMORE was intending to leave for England at the end of February. The ship *Sussex*, from London, was wrecked off Barwa Leads on the 31st ult. and seven of the crew drowned. The duty upon Australian wines in England is causing great dissatisfaction. Inspector GILLESPIE brought from Eyres Creek the remains of four white men found buried there, who are supposed to have belonged to LEICHHARDT's party. A rich tin deposit has been found in Gipp's Land. A rich lead mine has also been discovered in the same locality. A new theatre, the largest in the colonies, is building in Melbourne.

The yield of the Thames gold mines, in New-Zealand, is decreasing. Last year's returns were 30,000 ounces. KEREOPA, the murderer of Rev. Mr. VOLKNER, was hanged at Napier. A severe drought has prevailed throughout the country, and all the crops but hay will be poor. Flax was active, good lots bringing £25 per ton. Wool was active and firm. Fiji planters have been almost ruined by the attacks of the natives. The Government was undecided what to do with the murderers of WARBURTON's party. The English steamer was expected daily. The New-Guinea expedition has started for home.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Opening of the Legislature—Speech of the Governor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 29.—The Legislature opened today with the usual formalities. The Governor, in a speech, congratulated the members on the increasing prosperity of the Province. He alluded to the successful working of the new School act, and announced that a contract had been entered into for the construction of a railroad from St. Mary's to Woodstock. He said arrangements had been made to encourage immigration, and also that provisions [illegible] for the reception of immigrants. In speaking of the mineral wealth of the Province, he said that the Government would propose [illegible] encouraging and fostering this branch of industry.

FRANCE.

The Season of Carnival—How Mardi Gras Passed Off—Past and Present—Night Sketches in the Streets—The Death of M. Conti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1872.

I deferred writing by Monday's post, in order to speak of *Mardi Gras* and the carnival, but might as well have written then for all the good it has done me. I can quite believe the fervent ejaculation of a Parisian friend, that Paris has not seen a dismaller day for more than twenty years. And yet the weather left nothing to be desired. It was a bright and beautiful day, and warm enough for early May, while the streets were unusually dry and free from dirt. Immediately after breakfast everybody went out to see the "masks and mummers," and the Boulevards were as crowded as on New-Year's Day by a large crowd of expectant but disappointed people. A few very young children appeared in costume, girls of four and five as milk-maids and boys as zouaves; but one saw none of the old maskers, nor any of the old and well-known bands which used to troop up and down the boulevards, and indulge in countless tricks for the amusement of the spectators. After waiting about for several hours, one solitary horseman, in some sort of ancient uniform, did come in sight and descended *chez le marchand de vin*. He was never seen to come out, his horse was led away, and after a time the gaping crowd awaiting his departure was informed that the cavalier—the solitary horseman of *Mardi Gras*, was intoxicated and fallen under the table. Crossing the river by the Pont Neuf, I found the Quartier Latin half deserted, and for more than an hour failed to see a single mask. Here, as elsewhere, the people were waiting and watching, generally seated before the cafés, all looking bored to death, but still unwilling to miss the sights. It was publicly announced that there would be no procession of the *bœuf gras*, but there were a certain number of maskers sure to come, for they had appeared year after year from time out of mind. Finally, the band of negro minstrels (three in number) with blackened faces, coffee-bag coats and one broken banjo, came out of the Café de la Source and began to march, but they were thirsty again two blocks below, and went into the Café Jeune France to spend the day. Soon after the annual Ape—the Jocko who used to be so merry and who was now greeted with cheers—came sneaking round the corner, and dived into a wine-shop to avoid the people who were expecting the usual feats and pranks. It may be that poor Jocko had expended all his force early in the morning, or it may be that he is getting old. The time was when he could climb a balcony or spring upon the back of a pedestrian, or mount behind a cavalier at sunset as briskly as in the morning; but this year Jocko literally sneaked away from the crowds he used to amuse; he took no pleasure in making the children scream and hide behind their rosy-cheeked bonnes, and appeared to be a far sadder and wiser monkey than he was one year ago. This ape has long been the delight of the quarter of the schools, and he always amuses the children upon the Boulevard St. Michel and at the Luxembourg, where he alone has license to climb the trees. In the garden the pigeons and sparrows were shy of their feeder, and could not be induced to perch upon his hand, and there were very few toy-boats upon the basin. Even the fat vendor of *Les Plaisirs* appeared in the Carrefour del Odeon without her costume of a fresh young peasant girl—her look was worn and faded, and her cry doleful and less sonorous and musical than of yore. The Café Procope was nearly deserted, for the proprietor went into bankruptcy only a few days ago. I was greatly disappointed with my visit to the *Pays Latin*. The *habitants* say that the dullness comes from the lack of students, very few now being at the schools. In lieu of the usual gay and brilliant groups in costume, bands of surly, hungry, discontented *ouvriers* lurked about the wine-shops, indulging in angry growls and frequent quarrels, and drinking themselves beastly drunk. The pleasant parties of dominoes ordinarily seen on fête days were very rare, the men preferring the growing custom of drinking standing at a bar, or *sur le zinc*.

THE MUSIC OF THE DAY.

One of the amusements of *Mardi Gras*, in Paris, is listening to the *air de chasse*, or hunting-horn, of which the French are very fond. When well played, the music is agreeable and entertaining, but the practice of an amateur upon the French horn or trombone is not a circumstance to this hunting-horn, and hence it is forbidden on the streets except upon this particular day. For many years three men have played upon the Boulevards and have drawn enormous crowds. One stations himself upon a balcony and plays a hunting air, which is taken up by another, one or two blocks away—the two horns answering each other and playing all the hunting airs alternately, from the *hallali* to the "Death of the Stag." On the Boulevards the responses were made by two horns in chorus. Soon after dinner, I went to the Maison Dorée and took a chair and coffee before Tortoni's, in order to hear this music, but it was evident from the first strain that the horn had passed to another man, or that another man had come to take a horn, for the clear, sonorous note of the old professor was not there. The leading player here was a teacher of the horn, and no one who has seen him in the streets can forget his round, English figure, his velvet skull-cap and cut-away coat, and his general air of a jockey or a trainer. I do not know, nor can any one tell me, whether the professor is dead or otherwise short of breath, but it was evident that his "blow" was not behind the horn, for the players could only get out a few donkey brays, and soon came down to the wine-shop to demonstrate that his horn was out of order. Several "horns" were offered him, and he was pressingly invited to try it again, so as not to disappoint the crowd, but it seemed that his *air de chasse* was too much "out of repair." The other man tried a solo for a time, but he too was no great shakes of a blower, and soon exhausted himself and his hearers.

NIGHT SKETCHES.

Although there had been no masks out during the day, the crowds still thronged the Boulevards in expectation of their appearance during the evening. In effect, toward 8 o'clock, three or four groups were seen hurrying along toward the ball, but there was nothing worth noticing in the way of costumes, while the large flat feet and red arms of the females, told very clearly to what class the maskers belonged. Butcher boys, barbers' boys and waiting girls are the chief patrons of the masquerade dances. The ball itself was as solemn as Sunday, and all the life and gayety which Strauss and his famous band were able to throw into the airs of "Orphée" were not able to make the dancing either exciting or happy. It was curious to see the number of dancers and spectators who were gaping from ennui. In the streets the crowd remained, but there were no masks. None of the petites dames of the boulevards went to the expense of hiring a costume, and the cocottes took advantage of the day's license to appear in male attire, probably because they could borrow it from some boy friend, and because it involved no expense beyond the cost of a false moustache. This was about all which rewarded the patience of those who sat for hours before the cafés waiting for the masqueraders, and there was a very general expression of disappointment. There was no music of any kind—indeed, it is rare to hear even a hand organ in Paris now—but there was a good deal of drunkenness and many arrests. The French are generally very moderate in their amusements, and both quiet and decorous in public places, but I fear that a great change is taking place. The influence of hard drinking was very evident this year, and I saw at least a dozen men walking up and down the boulevards talking to themselves, or making imaginary speeches, and crazy drunk. France is now a Republic, all men are free and equal, and what is the use of liberty if a man has not the right to bellow in public, and to get as drunk as a lord upon the highway? A great deal of the abuse of drinking is said to be due to the bad quality of the liquor sold. Even the [illegible] wine sold [illegible] upon the [illegible] or over the counter [illegible] at ten sous, is not as good [illegible] and watered [illegible] Unless the present mania for drink can be checked, the sale of bad liquor interdicted, France will soon become a nation of drunkards. As for the Fête, very few really enjoyed it, and I have yet to find one who was amused. It was in no way equal to that of New-Orleans, with its "Mystic Krewe of Comus," and its brilliant ball at the Varieties. I am sure that everybody was glad, when about 6 o'clock this morning, the few maskers went howling home to throw aside the spangles of *Mardi gras*, and take up the cap and bells of every-day life.

THE DEATH OF M. CONTI.

I am very sorry to record the death of M. Conti, of which you were informed by telegraph last night. One by one the friends of Napoleon III. are dropping away, and I am very sure that the loss of no one has affected him less than the loss of two such friends as de Persigny and Conti. The fidelity of the latter was a virtue which deserved honor, and all parties speak of it in a kindly way. Of course, M. Conti is attacked by the Republican and Orleanist press, and in a manner which makes one really angry with them; but the Legitimist journals all speak well of him, and say that one could tell many good things about him without departing from the truth. I can never see M. Conti's name without recalling the scene at Bordeaux, which I gave you at the time, when a dozen men, headed by M. Langlois, rushed at M. Conti at the tribune, where he had begun to defend the Emperor. No one who witnessed that scene could ever forget the calm dignity of the man in the midst of this storm, nor the way he curbed each comer by a glance of scorn and contempt. The members of the Left hated the aristocratic Conti, because they knew that he despised them from the bottom of his heart, and always treated them as *canaille*, but after that first attempt, they never again tried to menace him. M. Conti was a remarkably fine-looking man; pale, thin and aristocratic, with delicate features and a woman's white hand; and the very contrast he presented to his coarse enemies was a standing injury to them. No man was of greater service to the Emperor.

ASHBY.

INDIA.

The Assassination of Lord Mayo—A Sketch of the Murderer.

Reynell G. Taylor, Commissioner of Umritsur, writes to the London *Times*, under date of Feb. 12: "I was about this morning to address to you a few words regarding the Kookas, following the lead of Messrs. Macnabb and Ford, when I was shocked and grieved by the intelligence of Lord Mayo's assassination by the hand of a man whom I believe that I know so well that I can picture both figures in the sad scene enacted in that island prison, and can also pretty well understand the motive and character of the crime.

As it cannot but be that deep interest will be felt on these two points throughout the land, and as it is possible that this crime, following so rapidly on the murder of Chief-Justice Norman, may be attributed to fanaticism, which would, I feel sure, be a mistake, I think it may be useful at once to give in an anticipatory way a few particulars regarding the assassin and his antecedents, the correctness of which may be relied on. It is certainly possible that I may be wrong regarding the man's identity, but from a recollection of his reckless, vindictive character, I do not feel this to be likely.

Shere Allee is an Afreedee, his home being beyond our border, in the Teerah Mountains, west of the Khyber Pass. He had been selected by Sir Herbert Edwardes or Col. James, I do not remember which, to act as a mounted orderly to the Commissioner of Peshawur, and in this capacity I first made his acquaintance when I temporarily took up the Peshawur Commissionership from Col. James in 1862. Shere Allee was made over to me by Col. James with the warning that he had a serious blood feud on hand with a rival branch of his own family, and that he would probably ask leave occasionally to go and prosecute this petty warfare in his own hills. Numerous victims had fallen on both sides in this feud, and the balance for the time was against Shere Allee, and accordingly he was occasionally summoned by his family to carry on the feud when they believed that an opportunity of successfully attacking members of the rival branch was likely to occur. This hereditary quarrel was eventually the ruin of Shere Allee himself, and by as strong a combination of circumstances as ever swayed the balance of mortal destiny it has involved the fate of a gallant nobleman and gentleman, the highest in the land, the scene being a remote island in the Indian seas.

Shere Allee, unhappily for all, did not content himself with prosecuting his blood feud in his own mountains, where his proceedings, being in accordance with the usages of his tribe and the practice of his co-religionists, could be no concern of ours. The British territory is free to all, and by implied compact all are bound to forego their feuds and animosities when on British ground. This principle of the sanctity of the neutral ground afforded by our territory is well known and recognized by all the tribes-men on our borders. I have frequently had men, and parties of men, sitting on the same carpet before me who directly they crossed the border could only meet as Montague and Capulet.

But it so fell out that Shere Allee was induced under what was to him, no doubt, strong temptation, to violate the sanctuary of British territory, and, either watching his opportunity or accidentally obtaining it, he fell upon his hereditary enemy in the peach-groves in the suburbs of Peshawur and took his life, thereby, according to Puthan modes of feeling, setting himself right, and throwing the onus of the next move in the game on his rival. This occurred after I had left Peshawur. Col. Pollock tried Shere Allee for his life, found him guilty, and, I believe, sentenced him to death, but, in consideration of his good character in our service, and partly, I believe, from the fact of the evidence against him being chiefly circumstantial, he recommended him to mercy against the extreme penalty of the law, and he was eventually transported for life.

I communicated with Col. Pollock at the time regarding him. Shere Allee had accompanied me throughout the Umbeylah campaign, and had behaved with the gallantry and devotion which the men of his tribe know so well how to display when they are treated with kindness and confidence, and I felt bound to say what I could for him, though I knew directly I heard he was in trouble what must have happened—namely, that he had laid hands on his hereditary enemy within Government bounds, in which case little could be done for him, and so it proved.

He was not a mere brutal ruffian, as his last act would make him appear; the murder which he committed in Peshawur Territory would have been no murder, according to the usages of his clansmen, a few miles further northwards. He had attended me with eager zeal and devotion in rough work, and in peace he had been the playfellow of my children, one little girl having him entirely at her beck and call. In his great rough posteen and boots, and armed always like men of his clan with sword and knife, he would carry her all over the place and attend her on her pony rides.

I only give the man his due. This is the man who has now with cowardly cruelty struck down our manly and genial chief, and the power is only left us to deplore the fact that probably by a too frank and brave bearing on the part of Lord Mayo the opportunity was given him of working this mischief. I know full well what transportation to the Andamans must have been to Shere Allee, pining for the blue hills of Teerah, and brooding over his punishment for what he would persist in justifying as no crime. If you imagine a Highland clansman in the olden time incarcerated for life in a Lowland jail for killing a rival in the course of a blood feud, but on land under the influence of the laws, you would come somewhere near what was the man's probable state of mind.

The Afreedees are proverbially reckless of human life, but they are not fanatical, nor are they naturally prejudiced against us. There was, therefore, I feel confident, nothing connected with religious frenzy or hatred of the British in the act, except inasmuch as you have rightly conjectured, it is probable that he recognized in the Governor-General the head and front of that system of even-handed justice which had condemned him to penal servitude for life.

How sad is the result! Lord Mayo, in his brave, energetic and humane endeavors to understand this remote portion of the charge intrusted to him must have exposed himself by his own free, confident bearing to the blow. Our chiefs are, I think, a whit too thoughtless of themselves in such matters—urged on, however, by the honorable wish to see all with their own eyes. Every convict against whom, in that dim twilight Lord Mayo may have almost been jostled had a history and antecedents which in his diseased imaginings were brooded over daily as wrongs. I myself knew that there must have been one other man in that throng, unless he had before this effected his escape, or died in attempting it, regarding whom it would not have surprised me in the least to hear that he had done exactly as Shere Allee has. The man I allude to is no religious enthusiast or political intriguer, only a Dacoit leader; and the question I am inclined to ask is whether it is really right that the highest and most important person in the country should be brought actually in contact with such characters without himself, or those about him being even aware of the nature of the danger encountered.

It is most sad, I think, that so valuable a life should have been sacrificed by the generous performance of a duty which surely could have been sufficiently well performed by those lower in rank, who would have been less likely to suffer, or, if unfortunate, could have been spared with less injury to the interests of the country."

Serious Charge Against a Car-Driver.

Michael Fehrman, who lived in Mott Haven, Westchester County, died yesterday in the West-side Hospital. From statements made to Coroner Herrman, it appears that deceased [illegible] from the rear platform of a Third-avenue car [illegible] fell, or was pushed off, and the wheels passed over him. After he was taken to the Hospital, Fehrman asserted that [illegible] pushed off by the driver, but no [illegible]. The case will be investigated by Coroner Herrman.

[illegible] STOKES.

[illegible] Plea [illegible] of the Grand Jury in the Case of Edward S. Stokes—Mr. [illegible]—Reply of District-Attorney Garvin.

The Court-room of the Oyer and Terminer was yesterday more than usually filled with anxious spectators, who appeared desirous of listening to the arguments of the District-Attorney in reply to those advanced by the counsel for Stokes. A great amount of interest was manifested during the proceedings, and repeatedly the remarks of Mr. Garvin were interrupted by applause. Long before 11 o'clock, Justice Cardozo was in his seat, and at that hour the prisoner, Edward S. Stokes, was brought into Court by Sheriff Brennan and his deputies. The District-Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, with the exception of Mr. John Graham, were in their seats at the opening of the Court. Mr. Graham did not arrive until nearly noon.

After waiting some time for Mr. Graham, it was decided to go on with the case without his presence, and Mr. W. O. Bartlett commenced his argument. He presented but a single proposition as his objection, and that was, if on the Grand Jury which indicted Stokes there could be found any person or persons who had not been selected by the proper officers appointed to select such Grand Jury, then the indictment was void. He contended that the Constitution of the State of New-York held that no person should be tried for a capital or infamous crime, except in times of war, unless upon the presentment of an indictment by a Grand Jury properly selected for such purpose. The framers of the Constitution had learned by bitter experience the necessity of guarding the rights of man, and under that Constitution the Grand Jury was to be formed of certain members, chosen in a certain manner, as prescribed by law. It had been proven in evidence that the Board to select Grand Jurors had chosen this Grand Jury, not only from the list of petit jurors, but also from a list of persons desirous to be on the Grand Jury. He referred to the law of 1853, to show that this was illegal; and also referred to the law of II. Henry IV., chapter 9, passed 1409, and still unrepealed, to show that no indictment could be held valid if made by any person or persons placed on the Grand Jury list by his own desire or that of his friends. The law of challenge to the Grand Jury prescribes that such challenge should be made before the juror was sworn. How could such challenge be made when the prisoner is not entitled to know who composes the Grand Jury. Should the Grand Jury should be selected pursuant to the acts of 1863 and 1870, and yet there were fifteen names on the Grand Jury list who were not so selected.

MR. GARVIN'S REPLY.

District-Attorney Garvin then rose to reply. Opposed as he was to about half a dozen of the best lawyers in the State, it was, he said, difficult for him to choose the line of argument to meet all their objections. He had had, before the same Justice, far more difficult cases to meet, but always found that when the Court believed in a principle of law, it held to that opinion, and was firm in its ruling. He also had found that such ruling was affirmed at both General Term and by the Court of Appeals. Although knowing the great reputation of the opposing counsel as criminal lawyers, he still ventured to assert that they were mistaken in their plea. He commended their zeal for their client, but still he had faith that the Court would hold to the law. It has been conceded that Edward S. Stokes has been indicted for murdering Col. Fisk——

Mr. McKeon interrupted the District-Attorney and denied the concession, and denied, also, that it was an indictment.

The District-Attorney objecting to the interruption, Justice Cardozo said he had allowed the fullest latitude to the other side, and requested that no interruption should take place. Mr. Garvin insisted that Edward S. Stokes had been called to plead to an indictment.

Mr. McKeon—Called to plead to a paper.

Mr. Garvin contended that for the purposes of his argument he called it an indictment, and no one had yet disputed that Stokes killed Fisk—that he took his life with a pistol. The counsel for Stokes merely say that the indictment is not made under the law. They do not deny the killing, only dispute that the indictment was not drawn under a prescribed legal form. Conceding, therefore, that he did kill Fisk, he had, in the District-Attorney's opinion, been properly indicted. It is said that Col. Fisk went before the Grand Jury. Did he go before the Grand Jury to get Stokes indicted for murdering him? Because Col. Fisk went before the Grand Jury on Jan. 6, was that any reason why Stokes should take the law in his own hands on Jan. 6? Supposing Col. Fisk did go before the Grand Jury, what difference would that make in this charge? No matter what the cause was that took Fisk before the Grand Jury, was it not a perfectly legal procedure, and was that a reason for Stokes to take his life? If so, a corrupt District-Attorney might keep out a witness forever. With a subpœna he must go before the Grand Jury, without it he might go or stay away as he pleased. Did Col. Fisk know he was going to be killed? The state of things shows that he did not; and, allowing that Col. Fisk was before the Grand Jury to make complaint for assault, or blackmailing or anything else, what had that to do with this murder? It was said the Grand Jury was improperly organized and illegally drawn. The law provides that the lists shall be selected by a Board containing certain officers, with the Commissioner of Jurors as clerk. That Board selected, that is picked out, separated, 652 names for the Grand Jury list, consisting of good and reliable men, residents of the City and County of New-York. The statute says they need not be assessed for property. Is it because a man is an Astor, or a Stewart, or a George Law, that he is the better competent to be a Grand Juror? He then recited what were considered exemptions from jury duty, and showed the law whereby simple residence in the County was enough to qualify a juryman; and that it was not necessary that he should either be assessed or have a vote in the County to make him fit to be a juror. The exemption clause did not disqualify a juror, unless he himself claimed such exemption; and the fifteen men objected to on the other side were as good men, and as good jurors as any other on the list. They were all qualified jurors, except by mere technicalities. After the indictment had been brought into Court a motion was made before Justice Ingraham to quash the indictment on nine pleas, and on all of these the counsel were defeated. They now object in seven pleas, six of which have already been overruled; but the seventh plea is the keenest of all. The first portion of the plea is that the indictment was "not presented by the Grand Jury of the County of New-York." It is not disputed that the Board which chose the Grand Jury was not composed of proper men, organized in proper form by the election of a Chairman and the appointing of a clerk. There is no proof to show that the men on the Grand Jury list chosen by this Board were not intelligent persons or men of good character, as required by law. There is no proof that the men were not properly qualified. The objection is that the list did not contain the Christian and surname and residence of each person so selected. Because a clerk omitted to make such a record, would that disqualify a man from being a Grand Juror? He referred to the case of the people against Jewett as an answer. It is contended that "the list is not signed by the officers composing the Board." Chief-Justice Barbour, the Chairman, and Douglas Taylor, the clerk, both signed the list. The Board met, organized, selected the men, signed the list, and filed the same in the County Clerk's office, and if this has all been done, it matters little as to the details of the so doing, as the provision of the statute is only directory. Such being done, Mr. Garvin held that the list was perfectly good. It is contended that "the names were not selected from the petit jurors' list." He referred to the Alabama Reports, vol. 9, 1846, to show that exempts were not disqualified to serve on a jury, and that a jury once selected and certified to could not be objected to by an individual under indictment. The residence was only placed on the list as a direction for the Sheriff in serving the summons on the jurors. The District-Attorney referred to the case of Friery, where the certificate of the drawing of the jury that were to pass on the life and death of the prisoner was signed in blank, and yet that was not considered ground enough to set them aside. The object of the drawing of a jury was to secure a uniform distribution of the duty, and if such objections were allowed, the wheels of Justice would be compelled to stop whenever any one particular person should happen to be out of town. If the jurors were good, honest, fair men, there could be no valid objection to them, no matter if the precise details of the drawing was not entirely carried out. It was asserted that Fisk had packed the jury. He was dead and in his grave before the jury found this indictment. Could any dead man pack a jury to try his murderer? If a citizen goes before a Grand Jury, no matter what the cause, can another take his life? Allow that he be infamous, as has been asserted, does that give Stokes the right to slay him? He had sought the Courts of justice, and before the Court all men are equal, no matter how high or how low, how good or how bad. No man's life is to be taken illegally [illegible] his life is forfeited; not for the purpose of vengeance, but to prevent others from committing a like offense. [illegible] counsel for Stokes [illegible] a defective working, and there was no proof of prejudice against the prisoner by such defective working. There is no evidence before the Court to show prejudice, or what could be even tortured into anything like prejudice against the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon said that was a question for the jury.

Mr. Garvin thought that as he had had five counsel against him, this interruption was hardly fair.

Mr. Graham said he did not want to interrupt.

Mr. Garvin thought one-talking might be considered by some persons as an interruption.

Justice Cardozo remarked that as he had [illegible] the District-Attorney [illegible] that the plea [illegible].

Mr. McKeon said that was for the [illegible].

Mr. Garvin—Why cannot you keep still? It is customary to be quiet, I know, when hard pressed.

Justice Cardozo insisted on the counsel maintaining silence.

Mr. Garvin continued. There was nothing in the evidence produced by the counsel for Stokes to sustain their plea. The same witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury that appeared before the Coroner, and knew what they were swearing to. All evidence before the Coroner was excluded, excepting the finding. There is no allegation of fraud or prejudice, and therefore the objection is groundless and invalid. They allege prejudice, but there is not a single proof of it. The counsel say they are not challenging the jury, and yet it is a challenge of the individuals composing that jury. Now, in challenging the Grand Jury, that can be done only before they are sworn, and on the plea that the juryman is a prosecutor or complainant in the case, or a witness for the prosecution. The objection should have been raised before the Grand Jury itself. The District-Attorney wound up his remarks by showing that the Board to choose Grand Jurors has been properly organized and their list filed; and being so filed, is the legal Grand Jury list for the time being, every man upon it being eligible to serve. He therefore asked the Court to so charge for the people.

The Court was then adjourned.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The Advocates of the Schemes—Hearing Before the Committee of Ninety.

At a recent meeting of the Committee of Ninety, held at No. 21 Union-square, a committee, consisting of Edgar F. Brown, John T. Daly, John McDonald, W. H. Cheesbrough, A. J. Dorall, Robert H. Strahan and E. N. Tailer, Jr., was appointed to investigate the various projects before the Legislature for rapid transit through the City, to report their views and opinions in reference to the merits of each, and to urge the passage of the bill best calculated to subserve the interests of the people. This subcommittee met at No. 40 New-street yesterday afternoon, to hear the views of those interested in the success of the Central Under-ground Railroad scheme, with which Brown Brothers, Mr. William B. Ogden, and other prominent capitalists, are identified.

Mr. A. A. Shedver represented the Central Under-ground Road. Immediately after obtaining the charter two years ago, negotiations were opened in Europe, he said, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary capital. When these negotiations were at their height, the Franco-German war broke out, and later, the blight of the Tammany Ring fell upon the scheme in the passage of the Viaduct measure. Mr. Shedver said that now that the latter was dead and buried, the original promoters of the Central Under-ground Road had come together and revived it, and he continued as follows: At the present time $3,150,000 of stock have been subscribed subject to the passage by the Legislature of certain amendments to the original charter, chief among which is a change of the route so that the line may be built under Broadway from the Battery. The change of route would save about $3,000,000, which would otherwise be expended in land damages. No engineering obstacles would be met which could not be readily overcome; and no difficulty need be apprehended in obtaining the requisite amount of capital. The idea of this Company is to secure the right to tunnel Broadway, and then, if litigation follows as to the right of way, there is still the old route left for them to build upon. It is contended that property-owners have a right to the middle of the street, and if they assert this through the Courts, the construction of a tunnel-road under Broadway is deferred at least ten years. In the meantime the first defined route would be utilized, and fast transit would still be secured to the people.

Mr. Joseph Seligman, in answer to questions which had been addressed to him on the subject, said that it is now proposed to raise $5,000,000, including the $3,150,000 already subscribed, and that the estimated cost of the road, from the Battery to Harlem River, including the purchase of real estate, rolling stock, depots, &c., was but $17,635,000, and even on this basis a very liberal margin had been allowed. The amount of bonds to be issued, he said, would be determined by the Board of Directors, to be chosen. The amendment asked to the charter provided for tunneling Broadway, to extend the line to Battery instead of the City Hall terminus, as first proposed, and to cross Hudson River on a bridge. Above Ninety-sixth-street it is proposed to construct a surface road to Harlem River. So long as the disposal of Broadway is an open question, it is almost impossible to obtain sufficient capital to build the road; but with the amendments to the charter, it would be speedily forthcoming.

Mr. Edward Mathews, who said he was one of the largest property-holders on Broadway below the City Hall, also advocated the measure as the most feasible plan now before the public.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Sharp Retorts Between Counsel—The Jury Completed—The Last Man Obtained.

The proceedings in connection with the selection of a jury to try the charge of misdemeanor, an offense preferred against Mayor Hall, were resumed yesterday before Judge Daly in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term. Messrs. Peckham, Clinton, Tremain and Sullivan appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Stoughton, Shaffer, Smith, Burrill, Vanderpoel and Buckley for Mayor Hall. The entire day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a twelfth juror, and at 3½ o'clock they succeeded.

The following gentlemen were excused, for having formed opinions in the case: W. A. Duncan, John S. Tuttle, Ed. M. Duncan, George W. Miller, James Adair, Isaac Van Benschoten, William F. Shad, Jacob Angus, William H. Buckham, R. Askins, Richard H. Kelly, Philemon Canfield, Joseph Strauss, Samuel Rosser and Abraham Bohm.

William S. Livingstone was sworn, and said he had read the charge against the Ring officers, and had formed an opinion in relation thereto; was a Republican in politics, and voted at the last election in opposition to the Mayor. If any prejudice existed in his mind, it was against the Mayor. The witness was accepted by the defense, however, but was challenged in behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Shaffer addressed the triers on behalf of the Mayor, observing that such singular conduct was never before witnessed in the trial of a criminal cause. A gentleman of intelligence and position, who had a bias, if any, against the Mayor, was upon the stand, but the defense, trusting to his honor and good judgment, were willing to trust him with the issue. The prosecution challenged without any evident cause. The secret, however, lay in the personal prejudices of the learned gentleman who conducted the prosecution, and who had in his mind's eye some other person on the Grand Jury list on whose action they could more surely rely. It was an unprecedented course of conduct, and he trusted the triers would mark their disapprobation of it by accepting the gentleman on the jury.

Mr. Tremain, in reply, said that the imputations so gratuitously put forward by the gentleman on the other side were entirely opposed to the etiquette of the profession. He regretted that, in a case of such gravity and magnitude as this was, to which the eyes, not alone of the nation, but of the civilized world, were directed, there should have been any introduction of topics calculated to excite personal feeling, or to degrade and lower the dignity of that most august tribunal. With himself, his associate, Mr. Clinton, was deputed by the written authority of the District-Attorney and the Attorney-General to prosecute in the case, and the allegation of Mr. Shaffer that he "pretended" to represent these officials was wholly unwarrantable. He deprecated such unseemly proceedings in a Court of justice, more particularly where the Chief Magistrate of the City was himself upon trial.

Mr. Shaffer—They had no application except as to your associate—Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Tremain said he did not want to have any credit attributed to him, except in connection with his associates. He indorsed everything Mr. Clinton had done since the commencement of the prosecution, for he conducted it ably and honorably. Why should there be any personal allusions made? Was there any personal animosity against Mayor Hall?

Mr. Shaffer—Yes, Mr. Clinton has not spoken to him in two years.

Mr. Clinton (warmly)—That is not so. I have no personal animosity of any kind against Mayor Hall.

Judge Daly—If there is any farther altercation of this kind I will promptly put a stop to it.

The challenge was found to be true and the witness was directed to stand aside.

The following were also excused for having opinions in the case: E. F. Lansing, Bennett Williams, James White, Joseph Whitefield, Allen J. Cumming, Charles J. Cooke, James Turner, Bartholomew Smith, Benjamin J. Wheelwright, Theodore Vason, John H. Pease, Joseph W. Howard, Benjamin Alvo, Adrian C. Dean, Bernard Reinhardt, Frederick W. Robinson, and Wm. Rane.

THE TWELFTH JUROR.

Theodore C. Bacon, of the banking firm of Bacon Bros., No. 30 Broad-street, was then sworn and accepted on both sides, after which the Court adjourned. The names of the jury are as follows:

1. James [illegible], [illegible], No. [illegible] street.
2. [illegible] Clark, [illegible].
3. [illegible] Lubbe [illegible].
4. Lewis Kreder, dry goods dealer, No. 41 First-avenue.
5. Joseph W. Simpson, dry goods, Eighth-avenue.
6. Henry A. Vanslyke, furniture dealer, No. [illegible] Fourth-street.
7. Horatio Reid, butcher, doing business at the foot of [illegible]-street.
8. James Barbour, wholesale business.
9. Jacob S. Hutchings, No. 27 Lexington-avenue.
10. Wm. Robinson, [illegible].
11. Wm. Blair, Jr., No. 102 Barclay-street.
12. Theodore C. Bacon, banker, No. 30 Broad-street.

The Court then adjourned.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Strictures from Controller Green—Economy in the Departments.

The Controller has forwarded to the Departments of the City and County Governments the following letter:

The estimates referred to were presented at a meeting of the Board of Audit on the 17th inst., and will be found in full in the TIMES of the 18th. The total estimates for City purposes were $6,339,760 31, for County was $1,144,305 11, making a grand total of $7,484,065 42.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 28, 1872.

To ——:

The Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, (a copy of which is inclosed,) at a meeting held on the 17th inst., apportioned to ——, for the period commencing with Jan. 1, 1872, and terminating with the 30th of April, 1872, the sum of ——.

The Controller respectfully calls special attention to the following extract from the act, chapter 29, 1872:

And the said Controller shall, once in each week, furnish a statement to each of the Departments in said City, and to the officers of said County showing the appropriations so made for carrying on such Department during the period aforesaid, and the sums paid up to the date of such statement for or on account of each appropriation, and it shall be the duty of each Department and officer to regulate expenditures so that they shall not exceed the appropriation so made for the period aforesaid; and no liability for any purpose whatever shall during the period aforesaid be incurred by any officer or Department within said City and County beyond the appropriation so made.

It is exceedingly important, in the present condition of the fiscal affairs of the City, that each Department and officer of the Government should, by cutting off all needless expenditures, bring its outlays within the least sum consistent with efficient administration, and it is hoped that of the liberal apportionment made to your Department a considerable portion may remain unexpended at the termination of the period above mentioned, which may be available toward reducing the expenditures for the remainder of the year.

With very great respect,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Proceedings Yesterday—Bills Received and Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met yesterday afternoon—present, Controller Green, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins and Commissioner Van Nort. The following claims were presented and laid over:

Baker, Voorhies & Co., law books	$500 12
W. A. Beach, services as counsel in case of the People ex rel. D. D. Conover	5,000 00
Alex. Brandon, street lamps	25,672 50
Francis J. Sigerson, cleaning and repairing sewers	31,272 50
Reuben Smith, rent No. 2 Fourth-avenue	1,750 00
J. Malloy, carpenter-work	2,006 67

BILLS CONTRACTED BY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

C. B. Waterhouse, apparatus and buildings	$1,315 80
P. Weirich, apparatus	496 75
J. C. Baxter & Sons, contingencies	628 75
Daniel Berrian, supplies	1,175 01
Hurd, Naumann & Murphy, buildings and supplies	1,326 01
H. H. Fox & Co., buildings	4,983 30
E. Brown, buildings	11,048 10
J. Money, buildings	4,730 20
New-York Gas Company	1,560 [illegible]
Sundries	676 [illegible]
J. T. Barnard Sons, coal and wood	11,788 78
Contingencies	232 00
Harlem Gas-light Company	279 [illegible]
Metropolitan Gas-light Company	1,3[illegible] 50
R. J. Wright, hay, straw and feed	2,537 75
John Russo, bills for the same	3,107 [illegible]
James Ross, for same	3,004 [illegible]
Several bills for horse-shoeing	1,102 [illegible]
New-York Belting and Packing Company, hose	4,220 00
Corporation of Trinity Church, rent of lot No. 2[illegible] Spring-street	150 00
George Lovett estate, three months' rent, No. 220 Mercer-street	500 00
Wm. H. Smith, rent of premises on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, three months, ending Jan. 1, 1872	250 00
New-York Printing Company, supplies December, 1870, to Aug. 31, 1871	2,000 [illegible]
Andrew Miller, for cartage from July 1 to Dec. 28, 1871	500 75
W. H. Lane & Co., bill for meals and refreshments furnished to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., July 12, 1871	775 00
C. T. & J. M. Chester, telegraph supplies from February to Dec. 31, 1871	1,431 50
New-York *Leader*, advertising from May 20 to Dec. 30, 1871	12,568 25
The *World* Company, advertising from June 12 to Dec. 31, 1871	34,[illegible] 20
Salaries of school teachers	90,913 19
Thomas Miller, Court attendant, Supreme Court	140 00
Herman Engel, armorer Eleventh Regiment Infantry, N. Y. S. N. G.	400 00
Charles F. Beringhoff, armorer Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.	400 00
William Douglass, armorer Eighty-fourth Regiment	700 00
James Ryan, salary as Deputy Clerk Court of Special Sessions	320 84
John Houghtalin, salary as Chief Clerk County Bureau, Controller's office	611 11
Frank R. Connolly, salary as assistant clerk, same office	375 00
Jerome Lott, clerk Department of Finance	375 50
Curtis Peck, pay-master and traveling expenses	81 56
James Byrne, attending to furnaces brown-stone building	124 10
William Jarvis, salary, Controller's office	156 25

A resolution was adopted to pay the following bills:

For the salaries of teachers and assistants of evening schools to December	$32,000 45
Engineers, assistants and laborers employed on the Croton Aqueduct Reservoir for December	5,491 58
W. R. Smith for services as City Surveyor	2,368 24
The Inspectors of Street Pavements	1,300 50
The mechanics and laborers in the Bureau of Streets	6,718 50
The lamp-lighters in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas	400 00
Hiram Dick, services as farmer during December, 1871	75 00
The officers and appointees of the Department of Buildings	20,368 24
Stenographers and interpreters, Court of Special Sessions	3,875 00
Officers and attachés, Board of Assessors	7,777 74
Salaries of the Clerks of the Board of Supervisors	2,100 00
Temporary officers and appointees of the County Clerk's office	2,529 27
Mary McCloskey, for cleaning the First District Police Court	215 00
Jas. R. Byrne, for tools, &c.	236 91
Moses Weller, for witness' fees in the case of William Rush	10 00
The small-pipe men employed on the Croton water-mains	32,387 18
Messrs. Colfax & Overton, for rent of building occupied by the Department of Public Works for the year ending November, 1871	3,750 00
For the pay-rolls of the laborers of the Croton Water Main Fund, Department of Public Works	32,327 13
Thomas Dunlap, services as Collector of City revenue	4,862 14
Morand & Armstrong, for balance on contract and extra work at New-York Asylum for Insane, and balance on contract and extra work at Bellevue Hospital and materials furnished during the year 1871, amounting to	29,4[illegible] 50
The officers and attachés of the Mayoralty	13,2[illegible] 67

The Gas Question—An Interview to Take Place between the Companies and the Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works having sent to the various gas companies a communication relative to the price of gas furnished to the City, has received replies from the Harlem, the New-York, the Metropolitan, and the Manhattan Gas Companies, asking for an interview to discuss the subject. The President of the Metropolitan Company stated that the estimate for lighting their district (Thirty-fourth to Seventy-ninth-street) was based on three and a half feet burners, and would amount in 1872 to about $128,000. He proposed also to reduce the price of gas, and some charges for setting, repairing, &c., lamp-posts, so soon as the bills for 1871 (in the City account) were paid, and had made allowance for such in his estimate.

Mr. Van Nort has replied to these communications, asking the Companies to name an early day for the proposed interview, as the Mutual Gas Company will be ready to furnish gas to the City, at least to a limited extent, by the 15th of April next.

A "Charming" Swindle.

Mrs. H. Martin, who keeps a fruit-store corner of Thirtieth-street and Broadway, applied to Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for a warrant for the arrest of a gipsy woman who had swindled her out of $45 by pretending to cure her of the dropsy. The cure was supposed to be effected by a charm, which the woman, after obtaining the money, went to her home in New-Brunswick "to work." Mrs. Martin has received no benefit from the charm, and concluded she had been swindled. The Justice thought it was useless to grant the warrant, but advised that the gipsy be arrested the next time she called.

Determined Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Michael Sullivan, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of North Moore-street. He was rescued by Jonas Melado, of No. 157 Columbia-street, who left him on the pier, when he immediately jumped into the water again, but was fished out this time by Officer Carrie, of the Fifth Precinct, by whom he was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he was committed for safety.

An Incident of Donovan's-Lane.

Wednesday night Joseph McBarney, of No. 132 Second-street, was venturesome enough to enter Donovan's-lane, and was fortunate enough to escape the hazards of that locality until he was about to emerge into Pearl-street. At this point he was seized by a ruffian, who threw him down, and planting a knee on his breast, began to choke him as a preliminary to relieving him of any valuables he might have. But the prostrate man managed to give one cry of "watch," which was heard by Roundsman Brogan, Sixth Precinct, who hastened to the spot. At that moment the footpad was tearing at the silver watch-chain of his victim, the gleam of which in the uncertain light Brogan naturally mistook for a knife, and, consequently as the only way to prevent a murder, brought his club down with such force on the head of the robber as to tumble him over upon the pavement insensible. He soon recovered, however, when he proved to be one James Nolan, a well-known character, who being arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, was committed for trial. During the day the witnesses were taken before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found against the prisoner.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Sir Stafford Northcote on the Charges Against the Ex-Commissioners.

Sir Stafford Northcote has addressed a letter to the London *Globe*, in reply to some remarks which he very justly characterizes, on the subject of Lord Ripon's marquisate. Having expressed the pain which the tone of those comments had given him, the right honorable Baronet writes:

"It is, I think, a fair question whether the system of bestowing honors as a reward for special services is a good one. As a general rule I object to it, but I believe I am almost singular in my objection. The distinction conferred on Lord Ripon at the close of what appeared to have been a most successful negotiation in which his lordship had taken the leading part, and in which he had displayed an amount of patience, ability, and tact which none but those who witnessed it can fully appreciate, was conferred in strict conformity with precedent; and, so far as I am aware, with the full approval of the country. It might legitimately have been criticised at the time; but to select the present moment for calling attention to it, apparently for no other purpose than that of giving pain, is neither generous nor fair. The ex-Commissioners, of whom I had the honor to be one, have not yet made their answer to the charges of negligence, slovenliness, and other faults which have been freely made against them. Their reticence is due, not to any doubt of the force of the answer they have to give, but to their belief that it is better, in the interests of peace and friendship, that they should say nothing to complicate the unfortunate difficulty, which I trust may yet find a satisfactory solution. We are, of course, aware that our silence exposes us to taunts, which we are quite willing to bear. But a personal attack, such as you make upon Lord Ripon, appears to me to be one which his late colleagues ought not to witness without a protest."

THE PLAGUE.

A Pestilential Epidemic in Persia—Revisitation of an Ancient Scourge.

Constantinople (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

When the report of the outbreak of a pestilential epidemic in Persia, near the Turkish frontiers, reached Constantinople, notwithstanding the assurances given by the Persian Government to the effect that the epidemic was not the plague, the Ottoman Sanitary Department, while recommending the greatest vigilance to the sanitary officers at the frontiers, hastened to dispatch Dr. Castaldi, the Ottoman sanitary delegate attached to the Turkish Embassy at Teheran, to the spot to inquire into the nature of the disease. Dr. Castaldi has now sent in his report, which is most carefully drawn up, and contains most valuable information. In his opinion, there cannot be any doubt of the character of the disease which has made its appearance in the Persian Kurdistan. The malady is characterized by a strong fever, accompanied with typhus symptoms, with the appearance of buboes under the arms, in the groin, and in the neck, of carbuncles on various parts of the body, and of spots scattered over the whole surface of the skin; it carries the sufferer off quickly, attacking several houses in one place and several persons in the same family, and transmits itself from an infected place to a healthy one. Such a malady, says Dr. Castaldi, cannot be anything but the Eastern plague of former times. According to the report, it is during the last Winter that the plague appeared in the district of Mukry, in the Aderbidjan, in two villages situated at a short distance from each other, and called Djoumouchan and Arbanous. These two small villages have been completely depopulated, only seven or eight persons having been spared by the scourge. Unable to trace the existence of the plague beyond the district of Mukry, Dr. Castaldi feels at a loss to point out the causes which have produced the epidemic, for the district is not only the healthiest in all Persia, but has also escaped from the famine which has so cruelly visited and continues to visit the other parts of that Kingdom. If an outbreak of the plague, says Dr. Castaldi, was anywhere to be apprehended, it would be surely in the Khorassan and in Fars, where the famine made such frightful ravages, where men enough could not be found to inter the dead bodies left unburied in the streets and in the bazaars, and where parents sold their children for a few francs, to save them from starvation and provide themselves with a little bread. Dr. Castaldi, therefore, inclines to think that the plague in the Persian Kurdistan should be attributed to the excessive dryness and to the cattle disease which the district of Mukry shared in common with the rest of Persia. His opinion on this point, however, is not admitted here by the health authorities. They maintain that the plague in Persia is the consequence of the terrible famine which prevailed in that country, and must have been imported into the district of Mukry from other quarters in the interior. They, moreover, understand that Dr. Castaldi has been unable to trace the epidemic further in the interior, for getting at the truth in Persia is next to impossible, and the Government itself is generally only made acquainted with the epidemic existing on its territory through the authorities of the bordering countries. It was the Ottoman Sanitary Department that first intimated the existence of the plague in the Kurdistan to the Persian Government. The mortality caused by the scourge, and ascertained by Dr. Castaldi, is approximately calculated as follows: At Basa, 24; at Kanimas, 4; in Karava, 37; in Djoumouchan, 62; in Arbanous, 60; at Utch-tepe, 100; in Sandial, 25; at Gulrepe, 12; in Charah, 18; at Rahim-Khan, 27, and in Akdjevan, 12—total, 380. Dr. Castaldi further declares that the epidemic in question has exhibited the well-known characteristics of contagion. He concludes by stating that since his departure from the Kurdistan no further news respecting the plague had arrived at Teheran, except a communication to the Persian Government to the effect that the plague had disappeared, a communication to which he does not seem to attach great faith.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

General Methodist Conference.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church will meet on the 1st day of May next, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Delegates will be present from nearly all parts of the world, including China, India and Japan. The delegates will come in the proportion of one to every thirty ministers, while from each Conference containing sixty ministers there will be two lay delegates. One of the special features of the Conference will be the presence of these lay delegates, who have never before been admitted to seats. This Conference is held once in four years, and represents the highest authority of the Methodist Church. It elects bishops and other Church officers, and determines upon all changes for the government of the denomination. It is anticipated that at least six bishops will be elected. Nearly 500 delegates are expected. The Conference will probably be in session for a month.

A Fulton-Avenue Horse-Car Fired Into.

Some time after midnight on Wednesday night, as one of the Fulton-avenue horse-cars was passing Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, some unknown person upon the sidewalk fired a pistol at the car, the ball passing through the casement of one of the windows, splintering the woodwork and dropping upon the seat inside. The conductor states that he indistinctly saw in the darkness, a man crouching in the shadow of a high board-fence, near at hand, just before the shot. Simultaneously with the flash of the pistol the man took to his heels and escaped. The car was well filled, particularly on the side which the ball struck. Had the ball passed through the glass instead of striking the woodwork, it would have either injured or killed some one.

Was He Drugged?

Spectators of the billiard game between Frank Dion and Bennett, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, assert that Dion was drugged by persons who had an interest to break his play. When half the game had been played, an intermission of fifteen minutes was announced. Dion was offered a mouthful of brandy in a glass by some one, and, being tired, drank it. It is not known who gave it to him, and suspicions of foul play are entertained. It is certain that when the game was resumed Dion was confused and unable to execute the simplest shots. Cyrille Dion, who had sat closely watching the game, immediately observed the change in his brother's appearance, and, suspecting foul play, did his best by giving him plenty of ice-water to counteract the effects of what he had taken. He only partially recovered, however, and exhibited a great degree of hesitation and awkwardness. It is thought that some of those who had heavy bets against him dependent upon the result of the game, became concerned upon observing the easy way in which Dion ran away from his antagonist in the first part of the play, and laid this trap for him.

The Cooper Institute Library and Reading-Room.

A working man has been for some time engaged in circulating a petition to the effect that to open the library and reading-room of Cooper Union on the Sabbath would greatly promote the moral, social and intellectual condition of the working people of New-York. Over 5,000 signatures have been already obtained from merchants, clergymen and citizens of all classes, and it is to be hoped that the movement will prove successful, so that we may have at least one library open to the public on the Sabbath.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Gerrymandering the Congressional Districts—The Republicans of Richmond—A Use for West Virginia Certificates—The Public Debt—Sumac in Virginia—Extension of the Legislative Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

The first plan for gerrymandering the Congressional reapportionment in this State did not meet the approbation of the Conservative Legislative caucus, and it was recommitted to the Committee for amendment. Some of the Conservatives, from a county south of the James, objected to that plan because it placed them in a district which leaped the James River and ran up to the Potomac. The Committee has amended the scheme. As amended it is as curious a piece of patch-work as ever you saw. One district, the Seventh, begins with Bath County, among the Alleganies, on the West Virginia boundary line, and ends away here at the east, with Goochland County, within a few miles of this city. It is one of the most unblushing "put up" jobs that was ever attempted, and the fraud is so apparent and transparent that the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Richmond *Dispatch* (both Conservative) cry out against it, and demand that no such gerrymander shall be perpetrated. Yet it is pretty certain that this plan, or some other not much fairer, will be adopted. In the Fourth District, as laid off now by the Committee, there is a population of 143,680, while in the Fifth District there is only 128,457. The whole scheme is arranged to throw as many as possible of the Republican counties into two districts, and to distribute the remainder in the other districts with Conservative counties that will insure the election of Conservative Representatives.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was the first paper that had the information that the street-cars of Richmond were thrown open alike to whites and blacks, without any of the old discriminations. The people here denounced the telegram to the TIMES as a lie until they tested its correctness on the cars themselves, when the popular indignation turned against the Railway Company. Strangely enough, only one paper in the city (and that an evening one) has yet said a word about the change in the policy of the Company but I presume that this silence has been asked by the Company itself. The evening paper alluded to had a very short paragraph on the subject, concluding with an ill-natured prophecy that the Company would now break down. It is said now that secret instructions were given to the drivers of the cars three months ago not to make any discrimination on account of color, but these had no practical effect, as neither whites nor blacks knew anything about them. Now, however, the colored people can be seen in nearly every passing car, and there can be no doubt that the number of white passengers has greatly diminished temporarily. This is especially the case with the ladies, who almost unanimously vow that they will never ride in street-cars with negroes. This feeling will pass off after awhile, I have no doubt, and the presence of colored people will hardly be observed, much less objected to.

One cannot but admire the constancy and pluck of the Republicans of this city, who are now busily and manfully re-organizing for the May election, in face of a Conservative majority of over one thousand. They can have little hope of any immediate success, but this indomitable spirit will doubtless tell in the long run.

A use has been found for the West Virginia deferred certificates of the third of the old debt of Virginia, which Virginia has practically repudiated. The laws of this State requires deposits of all insurance companies of other States and countries doing business in Virginia, and the Companies in many instances, as appears from a late report of the State Treasurer, have made a large proportion of their deposits in these West Virginia certificates, which are estimated here as about the value of Confederate money on the 3d day of April, 1865. This Legislature will probably repudiate these certificates, even as insurance deposits. The bill prescribing what shall be received for taxes and other public dues (gold and silver coin of the United States, United States Treasury notes and national bank notes) having passed both Houses of Assembly, is now in the hands of Gov. Walker, who, it is said, will veto it. This bill is intended to prevent the coupons from being received for taxes, &c., but even if approved by the Governor, it is held that the Courts will decide it to be null and void as to the coupons. The Senate today ordered to engrossment and third reading a bill to pay four per cent. interest on the two-thirds of the public debt of Virginia, which the last Legislature assumed, and a bill to pay a like rate is also pending in the House of Delegates.

Sumac is grown largely and spontaneously on the numerous and extensive old fields of Virginia, and since the war our colored population and many of our poorer whites have realized a good living by gathering, drying and selling it through the Summer months. Indeed, in some counties the sumac crop is the most valuable one produced now, not excepting tobacco. Therefore it is that the proposal in Congress to reduce the import duty on foreign sumac has created considerable alarm throughout all the rural regions of Virginia, and the Senate today passed a joint resolution asking Congress not to make any such reduction. The Senate also passed a House joint resolution asking Congress to furnish Virginia her quota of arms.

This session of the Virginia Legislature, which was expected to end on the 4th of March, that completing the ninety days to which the Constitution limits the session, unless a three-fifths vote of both Houses, approved by the Governor, extend it, not exceeding thirty days more, will now be prolonged. A joint resolution to extend it for thirty days after the 4th of March passed the House of Delegates this morning, and will, no doubt, be passed by the Senate.

The long uncertainty which has prevailed as to what Congress would do as to the tax on tobacco has caused a great deal of trouble here. The manufacturers of tobacco, have had their factories closed for several months, their machinery and capital idle, awaiting the new tax, while in the meantime thousands of persons, chiefly colored, have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of the factories. It is not of so much consequence how Congress decides the matter, as it is that it should be decided without delay. Southern manufacturers, especially of chewing tobacco, are in favor of a uniform and reduced rate of taxation on both chewing and smoking tobacco, as they contend that the Northern manufacturers of fine-cut chewing tobacco (taxed only as smoking tobacco) have a great advantage of those who manufacture plug tobacco. I care nothing about it and know less; but I regret to see our factories closed and so many people, men, women and children, out of work and suffering for the necessaries of life.

E.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. Chase being under cross-examination by Mr. Chatfield, an unsigned and unsworn answer of Mr. Chase to a previous suit, in relation to the property of Mme. Jumel, was sought to be introduced. A sharp discussion between counsel took place, and in the end Judge Shipman ruled that the statement could not be received. The object was to refute the testimony for the defense, that Mme. Jumel was only twelve years old at the date of Bowen's birth. Mr. Chase produced in Court the diamonds left by Mme. Jumel to his daughter, Mrs. Perry. It was claimed that these jewels were worth over $100,000; but Mr. Rumrill, jeweler of this City, being placed on the stand, swore that their value did not exceed $5,000, and that in 1816 they could not have been worth much more than half that sum. John McGuigan was examined and cross-examined in relation to a conversation he once had with one David Wilkin, who had told him Mme. Jumel never had a son; and at the conclusion of his testimony, which was quite amusing in character, the Court adjourned.

Suit of the United States Against the People's Ferry Company.

A suit has been commenced by the Government, in the United States Circuit Court, against the People's Ferry Company of this City, for the recovery of $12,000, alleged to be due for unpaid assessments on the revenue of the Company, from 1867 to the 1st of May, 1868. The declaration in the case was filed in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court yesterday. It alleges that the Company were required by law to make out a monthly return of the revenue they derived from the carriage of passengers between this City and Fort Lee, in New-Jersey, and to return such list to the collector of the district, that the Company failed to make out such returns, and knowingly and wilfully sought to evade payment of the assessments made in accordance with law on the revenue derived from their said carrying business.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 29—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of January have just been made up, and we present our usual summary for the month, and also for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1871-72, from July 1, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1872, in comparison with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The Import entries at New-York for January were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1871:

	January, 1872.	January, 1871.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$17,640,182	$14,160,508
Dutiable Goods, bonded	13,804,692	11,002,118
Free Goods	2,792,080	3,255,702
Total January entries	$34,237,174	$28,368,378

The amount of goods of the previous importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $12,809,012, or $2,505,590 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $33,131,584, upon which the Customs paid amount to $13,317,087, or, at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) of 40 ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in January, 1871, was $30,581,522, upon which the Customs were $12,010,621.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $105,822, against $208,686 in January, 1871.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71, compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1870-71. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Total entries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total marketed	$211,909,298	$170,[illegible]
Customs thereon	87,[illegible]	70,[illegible]
Average tariff	41.23 ⅌ cent.	44.30 ⅌ cent.

*Of which Free Goods in 1872, $15,784,947, and Free Goods in 1871, $10,[illegible].

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the seven months, is $1,711,878, against $4,910,971 the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York for the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71, compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1870-71. July 1 to Jan. 31.
July	$28,326,000	[illegible]
August	28,278,462	31,160,082
September	27,030,290	25,[illegible]
October	30,286,481	24,[illegible]
November	32,726,341	21,221,729
December	31,106,870	19,262,905
January	33,131,584	30,581,522
Total seven months	$211,909,298	$170,[illegible]

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July	$11,124,967	November	$9,365,044
August	13,053,320	December	8,064,777
September	15,732,692	January	13,317,087
October	12,036,671		
Total New-York duties collected			$87,[illegible]
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			3,[illegible]
Total deposited at New-York			$91,[illegible]

The Export clearances from New-York for the month of January were as follows:

	January, 1872.	January, 1871.
Domestic Produce	$18,170,488	$19,370,766
Foreign re-exports	771,516	467,128
Gold and Silver	1,549,362	2,149,211
Total Jan. clearances	$20,491,366	$21,987,087

The Exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1871-72 and 1870-71 compare as follows:

	1871-72. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1870-71. July 1 to Dec. 31.
Domestic Produce	$132,487,122	$121,[illegible]
Foreign re-exports	5,606,122	5,[illegible]
Gold and Silver	32,351,296	[illegible]
Total seven months	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

It will be noticed that the total of Foreign Goods marketed at and from New-York, for the seven months of the Fiscal Year, is 17½ ⅌ cent. ahead of the previous season, which showed the largest importation in the history of the port. The increase in the eighth month of the Fiscal Year, (February,) closing this afternoon, is even larger than the average of the present statement.

In the Money market, today, the demand continued active, and the rates quite up to yesterday, until near the close of Bank hours, when there was an increased number of lenders, who readily accepted 1 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest. On the strength of this apparent return to ease, the Stock Exchange, which had manifested dullness, with some depression in prices through the forenoon, assumed a better tone, and the recovery in Pacific Mail Shares was more than 1 ⅌ cent., and the New-York and Western Railroads were ½@1 ⅌ cent. higher than the earlier sales. The Public Funds were also steadier, and there was a good demand for the 5-20s of 1867 and the New Five ⅌ Cents. The Sinking Fund bought $1,000,000 of various 5-20s at the Treasury today, at 108.90@109.24 and accrued Gold Interest, out of a gross offering of $3,166,950.

The sales of Gold fell to 110 ⅌ cent. on the weakness of Exchange, and possibly also with reference to the inauguration of the daily clearance of Gold Checks by the Associated Banks through their own Clearing-house. This accommodation will, no doubt, qualify the scarcity or difficulties of delivery, under the rule of the past few years, by 12½ P. M. at the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Customs Duties deposited in the Treasury Office in this City for the month of February foot up $14,241,600, the largest sum ever taken in February at this port. The next largest was last February—$12,051,000.

After the late Board the Stock market, with the exception of Pacific Mail, was barely supported at the advance noticed soon after Bank hours, and closed as follows as compared with Wednesday night. Exchange dull at 109¼@109½ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 29.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111¼	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July	111⅞	111⅞
American Gold	110⅜	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅝	93⅞
Reading	113⅛	113
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111⅝
North-west Common	76⅝	76⅝
North-west Preferred	91	90⅞
Pacific Mail	59⅞	60⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅛
Toledo and Wabash	75	75
Western Telegraph	69⅜	69⅜
Erie	32⅜	32⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	34⅜
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M. the speculation in the Railroads, &c., was feverish.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made today for the State Bonds on the official list of the Stock Exchange:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	98
City 6s, New	100¾	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	125½	125¾
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	112⅛	112¼
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	62
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼	26½
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	[illegible]

From and after to-morrow, March 1, the Clearing-house of the Associated Banks will make seperate daily clearances of Gold Checks, between the Banks, the resulting balances to be settled at the same time as the Currency balances, either in Gold Coin or in Treasury Gold Notes. This arrangement will prove a great convenience to Bankers and Importers by enabling them to keep their Gold accounts at their own Banks, to be checked against as in the ordinary course of business. It will also facilitate the daily exchanges for account of the Gold Room, through the Gold Exchange Bank.

We direct attention to the revised Circular, to Feb. 28, of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, whose confident indorsement of the enterprise, in connection with the highly responsible Direction of the Road, (at the head of which is Mr. C. P. HUNTINGDON, of the Central Pacific,) is a strong guarantee of the good character of the Mortgage Bonds which they offer by private sale.

We are requested to say that of the $20,600,000 authorized Capital of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland, as reported through the Stock Exchange in our paper of yesterday, only $10,250,000 has thus far been issued. The Company are empowered by the charter to purchase and consolidate Coal properties in the Cumberland region to the amount of twenty millions, but thus far they have limited their consolidation to $10,250,000 Stock and $2,930,500 Funded Debt. This embraces the whole property of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, as well as other surrounding properties.

Among the first of March changes in the Stock houses, Messrs. A. & L. NEILSON remove from No. 54 Wall-street to No. 70 Broadway to-morrow.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MARCH INVESTMENTS.

TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, who wish to take advantage of the present opportunity for changing their investment, securing the present premium and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one-third, we strongly recommend

NORTHERN PACIFIC SEVEN-THIRTIES, principal and interest payable in gold, now selling at par in currency. These bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and all the property of the Company, including 500 acres of agricultural, mineral, and timber lands for every $1,000 bond issued. The bonds are in denominations of from $100 to $1,000 coupon, and $100 to $10,000 registered, and in view of the ample security upon which they are based, we believe no safer investment can be made, nor one yielding a larger income.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Feb. 28, 1872.

We are selling the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 91 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by Express, charges paid.

These bonds, besides being the formal obligations of a well-established, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mortgage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property and franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions, and which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of nearly double this sum.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad extends from the deep-water navigation of the Chesapeake Bay to the head of reliable island navigation on the Ohio River, a distance of 427 miles, of which nearly three-fourths is already in operation, and the remainder under such rapid construction that it will be completed during the coming Summer.

This line furnishes a short and remarkably easy route for travel and transportation between the Great West and the Atlantic coast, and as such will share, on advantageous terms, to a large extent, in the vast volume of through business from the West which now taxes all existing means of transit. By means of connecting lines, now under construction in Ohio and Kentucky, it will afford the shortest and cheapest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville, Memphis and the Far West and the North Atlantic shipping ports; and it must at once take rank, therefore, as one of the Great Trunk Roads of the country for through transportation.

Besides these advantages it traverses the RICHEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS in the country, in its route through the KANAWHA VALLEY, and crosses, in its course, some of the most important and valuable deposits of iron ore known on this Continent. The coal, of which there are three varieties, will furnish an enormous and profitable traffic; and there is no doubt that a large manufacturing activity will soon be developed along the line.

$1,000 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible].

$500 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible].

$100 bond costs (with the back interest) today $[illegible].

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad*, (*which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre*,) upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 19, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at sight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans on demand		$[illegible]
Discounts		[illegible]
Overdrafts (against collaterals)		[illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation		[illegible]
United States bonds on hand		[illegible]
Other bonds		[illegible]
Premiums		[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures		10,000 00
Due from banks and bankers		[illegible]
Cash, viz.:		
Three per cent. certificates	$175,000 00	
Legal tenders	[illegible]	
National bank notes	28,041 00	
Specie	[illegible]	
Fractional currency	[illegible]	
Cash items (exchanged)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$[illegible]
Surplus and profits		[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Deposits, viz.:		
Individual	$[illegible]	
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unpaid dividends		[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upwards of the miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $30,000 per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Government; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ Investors who are in search of a perfectly safe and highly profitable security, which can be obtained at a reasonable price, would do well to examine the claims of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway. These Bonds have only fifteen years to run, and are secured by a railroad already in successful operation, and by a land grant of 1,000,000 acres. Sold at 92½ and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSTON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., who will furnish pamphlets and particulars.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—Albany, N. Y., Feb. 29.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 1: Nos. 195, 156, 290, 205, 208, 102, 210.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1708, Knox vs. Thompson; 2667, Day & Co., surviving partner, &c., vs. Smith; 1921, Thomson et al. vs. Brandt et al.; 2257, Rogers, assignee, &c., vs. Smershall et al.; 2281, Booth and Haydens vs. Winkel; 2437, Christie vs. Parker; 2489, Cassel et al. vs. Witkowski; 2487, Kearney vs. Sheehan; 2399, Ross, Jr., vs. Braine; 2377, Little vs. Minton; 2387, Brown vs. McCabe; 2703, Granger vs. L. A. Silver Mining Company; 273, Robert vs. Gulick et al.; 2217, Little vs. Morrissey et al.; 2743, Wilson vs. Lester et al.; 2745, Wilder vs. Stevens; 2743, Linicks vs. [illegible] [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—140, Hay vs. White; 54, Hull vs. Spratt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Bernard J.—No cases set down.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 29.

By Judge Ingraham.

F. J. Blanvelt vs. Blanvelt: judgment for plaintiff; see opinion with clerk.

By Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. McGuire; motion denied; see opinion with clerk.

By Judge Barnard.

J. Malone et al. vs. Gallagher et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of the stockholders of the United States Ice and Refrigerating Company; motion granted.

Toole vs. Gowan et al.; default opened upon payment of term fee of $10, costs of this motion $10, and $7 disbursements within ten days.

Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Maurice vs. Maurice; see opinion with clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 29.

By Judge Monell.

Mayer vs. Michael; motion denied, with $10 costs; see opinion with clerk.

Barr vs. Franklin; motion denied.

Mayer vs. Appel; this motion does not appear to have been continued by adjournment.

Ritter vs. Philip; motion granted.

Duburry vs. Grulys; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 29.

By Judge Loew.

Wasser vs. Heathcott; motion granted.

The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company vs. Taylor; additional allowance of $1,000 granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Stanle vs. Bill and others; see opinion with clerk.

Chicago Female Hospital—Meeting in Its Aid in this City—Remarks of Dr. Thompson and Dr. Bellows—The Plan Proposed.

A meeting in aid of the Hospital for Women and Children, in Chicago, which was destroyed in the great fire, was held, yesterday, in the Female College of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, in this City. The institution which was destroyed was the only one of the kind in the North-west. Its place is now supplied by rooms in hospital barracks, but an effort is making to rebuild a plain, substantial structure. The meeting was called to order by Dr. BELLOWS, who briefly stated the object of the meeting and called upon Dr. MARY H. THOMPSON, who gave an account of the institution. It was opened in a private house in 1865, and was designed for sick women and children.

DR. THOMPSON gave a vivid account of the present suffering in Chicago, and expressed her fears than an epidemic of cholera would rage in the city next season, caused by the debilitation of the people and defective sewerage.

DR. BELLOWS urged the claims of the movement upon the charitable public. If it were a larger institution it would be more likely to receive assistance. But it is only by attention to small things that any great event is accomplished. Nothing could appeal more reasonably to the feelings of the public than an effort to help suffering and poor women and children. He thought that the $5,000 required from New-York could be obtained by personal effort, either on the part of a competent committee or of Dr. THOMPSON herself. He proposed that Mr. COLLYER be invited to deliver a lecture in New-York for the benefit of the hospital. This proposition met with a favorable response. Proposals for the sale of tickets for the lecture were made, and 750 were disposed of on the spot. Donations in aid of the Chicago Hospital may be sent to JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank, or Dr. S. M. ABBOTT, No. 210 East Fourteenth-street.

Extraordinary Sale of Canaries.

Yesterday morning, MATTHEWS, the auctioneer, of No. 521 Broadway, disposed of the canary birds which formed so prominent a decoration of the Long Branch boats of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, of which the late JAMES FISK, Jr., was the President. Each bird was sold in a separate lot, and the sale lasted four hours and a half, there being 250 birds in the collection. They brought prices ranging from $3 up to $26 50. The highest price was given for the bird known as "Colonel Jim," which used to fly about the *Plymouth Rock* and settle on ladies' heads, invariably selecting young and pretty passengers. It was purchased by a "drummer" from Chicago, who, as soon as it was knocked down to him, drew from the recesses of his pockets a huge sheet of brown paper, a paint-brush, and a bottle of printing ink, and inscribed on the paper in large letters a statement that "this bird had been purchased by Blank Blank, Esq., sole agent in New-York of the Chicago Blank Blank Company." The famous music-box, surmounted by a fine model in gold and silver of the *Providence*, was sold for the sum of $1,000.

Street Crimes and Casualties.

ELIZA WILKINSON, aged twenty-four, was found early, yesterday, in Hester-street, near the Bowery, disabled and suffering from abuse at the hands of two men, as she alleged. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The premises of G. TROCHI, hair-dresser, No. 180 Grand-street, were slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning. The disaster was caused by a defective flue.

WILLIAM J. JONES, aged twenty-five, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from an injury received on the 12th ultimo, when at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-second-street, by having a Third-avenue car pass over one of his feet, crushing it so badly that amputation was necessary.

FERNANDO WILSON, of No. 4 North Moore-street, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a watch worth $75, the property of GEORGE FRAME, from his dressing-room in the Bowery Theatre. ALONZO CARTER, a colored man, was committed by the same Magistrate on a charge of breaking into the cabin of the steamer *Saratoga*, of the Old Dominion line, and stealing two blankets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	707	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	7,200	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	2,100	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	15,100	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	101	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Skins, bales	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	200	Sugar, hhds.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tallow-oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Flax, bales	115	Pearl, bbls.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs. & cases	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Moss, bales	[illegible]	Oil, bbls.	225
Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]	Straw, bales	[illegible]
Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]		
Tar, bbls.	1,000		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

By the ship *Tsitsing*, for Shanghae—967 tons Coal.

[illegible]

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot has been dull and firm, ruled irregularly, closing at a decline of ⅛c. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
Good Ordinary	21	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
Low Middling	21¾	21⅞	22	22⅛
Middling	22⅜	22½	22⅝	22¾
Good Middling	23⅜	23½	23⅝	23¾

The receipts at this port today were 1,098 bales, including 554 bales from Wilmington; 185 bales from Fernandina, 329 bales per rail.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been dull, and prices remained nominal. East and West India were dull and lower. Within a few days sales have been made of 663 bags Maracaibo, 312 bags Costa Rica, 100 bags San Domingo, 69 bags Curacoa; and before, 464 bags Costa Rica, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request and quoted heavy throughout, though holders of the medium and better grades have been unwilling to make important concessions. [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNIES—Cloth has been in fair demand at steady prices. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull, heavy and irregular. [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES—The market for foreign was quiet and prices were more or less nominal. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been sold rather more freely at somewhat firmer prices. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Trade has been unimportant [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light demand for early delivery [illegible]

[illegible]

RESINS—Have been dealt in sparingly [illegible]

RICE—There was a steady market and fair business. We quote Carolina at 8¾c.@9¾c.; Rangoon at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and Patna at 7¼c.@7⅞c. Sales, 80 tcs. Carolina and 400 bags foreign.

SEEDS—There has been a very light movement reported in Clover, which has been quoted about steady; 350 bags have been sold at 10c.@10½c. for State and Indiana, and 9¾c. for Ohio. Other Grass-seeds quite dull.

SUGAR—The market for Raw has been quiet, and prices favored buyers, though no quotable change ensued. [illegible]

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts since Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since Feb. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 29, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock March 1, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock March 1, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock March 1, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—The demand has been fair for prime Tallow, at about previous figures. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has receded to 93c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 500 bbls. in lots at the quoted rate.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very dull since our last. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 29.—The markets are generally inactive. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—FLOUR scarce and wanted at previous quotations. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—FLOUR—Best grades firm; others dull. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 29.—FLOUR steady and in good demand. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—FLOUR steady; Family, $7 50@7 75. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 29.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 29.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—COTTON—Buyers and sellers apart, tending down. [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Feb. 29.—COTTON quiet and weak. [illegible]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.—COTTON dull. [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American Securities firm; United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, [illegible]; 1865s, Old, 92¼; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89½.

5 P. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜, for both money and the account. American Securities quiet; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, Old, [illegible]; 1867s, [illegible]; 10-40s, 89½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published this evening, shows that the bullion in vaults has decreased £144,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 29.—United States 5-20 Bonds 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 29—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet; Wheat, 11s. 9d. [illegible] for Red Western Spring.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are taken for speculation and export. CORN, 28s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for No. 2 new mixed. PORK, 53s. ⅌ bbl. LARD, 40s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. 3d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—BACON, 32s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—TALLOW, 43s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 29.—PETROLEUM, 46f. for fine pale American.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, &c.—For Aspinwall, &c.—Higino Tavernor, A. Trescott, O. Cisneros, P. S. Leighton, Francis Grisoni, Jas. Proud, A. Prosach, Jas. Curran, Walter Cowan, Alex J. Allen, W. Wright, H. Rittschen, J. Lehnhoff, L. Bartholomew, W. Spencer, John Bowman, H. F. Brown, Marcus Mason, Ensign Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., D. H. B. Davis, wife, nurse and 3 children, T. Manners, H. M. Keith and servant, M. C. Kellogg, E. F. Sandford, G. C. Patterson, Commander Wm. N. Allen, U. S. N., Lieut. J. A. Chesley, U. S. N., and 104 United States seamen. For San Francisco—B. Funch and children, Rear-Admiral T. A. Jenkins, U. S. N., F. T. Jenkins, U. S. N., Lieut. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., Lieut. Geo. A. Converse, U. S. N., James Mitchell, Edwin W. Church, Mrs. D. F. Foxwell and 2 children, Mrs. M. E. Hewitt and maid, Mrs. Julius H. Von Schmidt and 3 children, John W. Carmany, John Kramer and wife, A. Wheaton, Jr., Jas. B. Ross, Hebert Canfield, Wm. M. Lawrence, Jr., and wife, Miss Candida Wuls, Mrs. Elizabeth Sterling, Geo. Bensensteyder, U. S. N., C. Stage, wife and servant, Jas. Barkley, C. J. Bover, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Kate Ryan, Thos. Shaw, Mark Kentworthy, J. G. Verplanck, wife and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana—A. W. Hebard and wife, Richard Pearce, Miss Isabella Quinn, Phillips, J. M. Miller, E. Thonton, E. Sabourin, Simeon Chester, Mrs. Margaret Riley, Miguel Ferrer, J. C. Welch, G. [illegible], J. Scholler, A. Hughes, A. S. Arthur, Miss Hattie Gilson, Mrs. Elizabeth Noble, Miss J. W. Meeker, J. P. Rodregues, George Grabb, Alfred Carricaburu, E. Gorantes, V. Gorantes, M. Gorantes, J. Bohn, Ho-toe-tee, Wong-a-Mean, Laosteng, Cheon, Can, Sain, Nea, Lan, Min, Chee, Chin-Can-Achin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon rises.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:51 | Gov. Island 12:40 | Hell Gate..2:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Feb. 29.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Feb. 14 and Havre 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. [illegible]

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Curtis, Havana Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Has had strong head winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

[illegible]

Schr. Sarah Lavine, Anderson, James River, Va.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Smith, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet, with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. P. J. Brady, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Richmond, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northup, Providence.

Schr. Saint Asa Wesley, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Sarah Wilson, Wilson, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbitts, Dunton, Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Allemania, for Hamburg; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Missouri, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston.

WIND—Sundown, light; N. E. cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 29—Arr. steamers Palmyra, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York; Centipede and Leopard, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 29.—Passed in, bark Runner, Liverpool, for City Point; schr. Sarah Grenfall, New-York, for Richmond; brig Forrest, West Indies, for Baltimore.

Arr. bark Anna, Rio, for orders.

Foreign Ports.

GUANTANAMO, Feb. 6.—In port bark Olivia Davis, for New-York, 14th; brigs Mecedes, [illegible] Troop, do.; schrs. Dauntless, for New-York, 16th; J. M. Fleming, from Philadelphia, arr. Feb. 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 29.—The Anchor Line steamer Caledonian, from the Mediterranean for New-York, arrived here yesterday, short of coal, having experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Asa Eldridge, Baker, from Manila, arrived 28th and anchored on the Bar; came up this P. M., and reports passing Anjier Nov. 3, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 31, and crossed the equator Jan. 29, in lon. 31; had heavy northerly gales from lat. 30 to port; Jan. 22, lat. 1 S., lon. 30 W., W. B. Loring, of Boston, a passenger, died, and was buried at sea; Jan. 22, lat. 5 S., lon. 30, spoke ship Montrose, (Br.,) from Cardiff for San Francisco; Feb. 12, lat. 31, lon. 65, saw schr. E. F. Ames, bound S.

The U. S. frigate Canandaigua, which went out on a trial trip, returned and anchored in Coney Island Cove.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.—Arr. barks Galveston, from Galveston Jan. 29; Maria, from Galveston Jan. 18; brig Kelpie, from Galveston Jan. 11; ships Alida, from Mobile Jan. 18; Annabella, from Savannah Jan. 20; bark Arbitrator, from Savannah Jan. 29; ship Colonist, from Savannah Jan. 30.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 29.—The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Ballantine, which left Portland, Me., Feb. 17, for Liverpool, arr. in this harbor this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALABAMA CLAIMS—ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

Second Edition, price 3d., post-free, 3½d.

HOW TO ARRANGE, SETTLE AND AVOID DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS.

By CHARLES EARDLEY, F. R. S., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Auckland Islands. London: Effingham Wilson; The Illustrated News Office, No. 40 Devonshire-st., W. C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, long and well established, doing a good and profitable business, could increase trade and profits by the use of from $20,000 to $30,000; either an active business man with above capital or special partner, is desired; none but principals will meet with attention, and undoubted references will be required. Direct Box No. 445 Post-office.

$5,000 OR $10,000.—A YOUNG MAN of several years' experience in the [illegible] business, desires to act as local or traveling agent for a firm established in that business, or to invest in same; or would invest $5,000 or $10,000 in above business or a [illegible]. Address [illegible] NORMAN, Box No. 116 Providence Post-office, R. I.

$20,000 WANTED TO EXTEND a cash manufacturing business, in a well-known and long-established manufactory in New-York City; the business can be extended indefinitely; best references given and required. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 130 New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS OF TWENTY-seven years' standing; it will require about $10,000 capital and two smart and intelligent young men to run it. Address C. K., Box No. 155 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878.

Announcements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ella German.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. Macready and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hunted Chase—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Naiad Queen.—The Marvellous, Miss Kate Santley and Miss Fanny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Character by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Human Dumpt—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsly Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performances.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Dances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lecture by Dr. T. S. Lambert, on Longevity.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture and Exhibition of Laughing Gas by Dr. Colton.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert by the Judies Singers.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Dr. Holland. Subject—"The Social Underflow."

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.—Lecture by John Windsor, Esq.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The WEEKLY, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, to one address one year (ten copies to address or club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year (ten copies to address or club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year (ten copies to address or club)	25
The DAILY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, postage extra	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY issued one year to clergymen of the lowest class of each	2

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The youthful Fenian O'CONNOR, who threatened, with a pistol not loaded, to assassinate Queen VICTORIA yesterday, in order, as he says, to frighten her into doing justice to Ireland, is hardly likely to get off so easily as his predecessors in the same line have done. And yet, the man must have been rather more crazy than OXFORD was. Nobody but a madman could have supposed that, in the almost impossible event of a royal amnesty being signed under such circumstances, it could have been worth the paper it was written on, or that, being signed, he could have escaped with it from the very portal of the royal residence. The act of this evident lunatic can have but two results: to fan the flame of loyalty which mounted so high on Wednesday last, and to exasperate still further the English people against Fenianism and all that it represents. The Queen displayed the constitutional coolness of her race in a moment of apparent danger. It really seems as if the evil genius of the House of HANOVER had lost its power of doing harm. The illness of the Prince of WALES seemed an untoward event, but created, during its course, and at its conclusion, an outburst of attachment to the Throne unexampled for years. And now the dilapidated and empty pistol of O'CONNOR will help to give the Queen such a hold on the affection of her subjects, as will last, with very little trouble on her part, to the end of her life.

Controller GREEN has furnished the heads of Departments with a statement of the amount apportioned for their current expenditures between Jan. 1 and April 30. He has accompanied this intimation with the very needful reminder that, in the existing condition of the affairs of the City, it is exceedingly important that every Department and officer of the Government should exercise the utmost economy. The Ring Board of Apportionment, under the Two per Cent. Tax bill, set aside sums for the various Departments, which were notoriously inadequate for the purpose indicated. Partly from this reason, and partly from the extravagance or swindling practiced in nearly every Department, the legal appropriations were exhausted long before the end of the year. Hence the existence of the claims for millions of dollars which are being passed upon by the Board of Audit, and hence the demoralized tone of many of the Departments, leading them to spend money without any regard whatever to what the law allows. Controller GREEN does not specially invite heads of Departments to refrain from exceeding the sum allowed them, for that the law directs him to prevent, but he expresses the hope that they will do even better than this, and leave an unexpended surplus at the end of the fiscal year. This hope the TIMES echoes very cordially indeed.

The bill to make election day a legal holiday has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. We trust that this bill will be promptly approved by both Houses of the Legislature. Our business men, and those in their employ, ought not only to consider it a solemn duty to vote, but should be equally prepared to assist all good citizens in seeing that their vote is respected. The leaving of polling places in charge of rowdies and criminals has cost us already fifty millions of dollars, and the man who is not ready to assist in averting such a result in future is not only forgetful of one of his highest duties, but is also practicing the worst possible kind of economy.

It appears that the defense of the Tammany Ring made by the *World*, between June 13 and Dec. 31 of last year, is to cost the tax-payers $24,835 90. That, at least, is the modest demand sent in to the Controller. Of course the people will gladly pay the money.

The Senate has adopted Mr. SUMNER'S resolution of inquiry into the French arms business. The preamble, with "the stump speech in its belly," was laid on the table, Mr. SUMNER himself voting in the affirmative. The Senator from Massachusetts "indignantly" denied that this vote was equivalent to a confession that the preamble was wrong. If not, then what becomes of Mr. SUMNER'S lofty talk about "the love of truth and a desire for justice." The same principles could hardly have instigated the framing and the killing of the preamble. Now that the resolution has passed, let us hope that the investigation will be thorough, so that the country may see how entirely without foundation were the accusations of Senator SCHURZ.

Mr. ALVORD finished the job he had undertaken of whitewashing his friend Mr. HUSTED, in a way which leaves nothing to be desired on the part of the member from Westchester. The report signed by Mr. ALVORD, "by order of the Committee," states that the evidence excluded related merely to "personal and private difficulties" between Mr. RYDER and Mr. HUSTED. How the Committee learned this without giving Mr. RYDER the chance of opening his mouth about these difficulties does not appear. The facts remain just as we stated them, and twenty whitewashing Committees cannot obliterate them. The old Board of Park Commissioners bought gravel at prices whose maximum was $3 60 per cubic yard. The Sweeny, Hilton and Fields Commission paid $3 60 for the same gravel, and the old Commissioners were no sooner reinstated than they found it possible to procure gravel at the old price of $2 60. The public was swindled, somehow, and Mr. ALVORD'S Committee have not succeeded in showing by whom.

The prospect of a Republican triumph in New-Hampshire continues to improve. The Manchester *Mirror* says that the canvass of the State "gives us a majority of Republicans over all opposition, so that if all vote as they are reported, and as they in most cases report themselves, we shall elect our candidate for Governor by a positive and handsome majority." The same paper is confident of six members in the Senate and a majority of forty in the House. The canvass in this State is usually a certain index of the final result. Let the Republicans bring out their fullest vote, and so teach the Democrats what they have to expect in the Fall.

Friends and Foes of the Administration.

Senator SCHURZ'S friends are showing evident symptoms of distress. They began the session in a spirit which must always turn out to be indiscreet—that is, in a spirit of boasting over a triumph which had not been won. Since then, they have seen reason to believe that SCHURZ is not so good a man, and Gen. GRANT not so bad a man, as they pretended. SCHURZ has, indeed, made many speeches—hundreds of them—but they have fallen absolutely dead upon the country. They have been reprinted by Democratic Committees, and circulated under the franks of Democratic Senators, but they have not in the least degree affected the tone of public opinion. Seeing this, the friends of the "great Senator" cry out for quarter. Their man must be spared from criticism. He is to be a free lance in politics, and to be allowed to abuse and insult everybody who does not happen to take his view of public affairs—but against him not a word is to be uttered. One of his admirers even cries out piteously to the President to stop the criticisms of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and this cry does not proceed from a lunatic, as might naturally be supposed, but from the editor of the *Nation*—an authority who has never yet found anybody or anything to admire in this world but Senator SCHURZ, and who, like most people who fall in love late in life, is perfectly infatuated with his idol.

The *Nation*, as some of our readers are aware, is the paper which is always preaching about the "honor of journalism," and always violating it. Its present occupation consists in representing the TIMES as a hired supporter of Gen. GRANT, and an emanation of the evil one which ought to be suppressed. Now there are some people who may have an excuse for adopting this line of "argument," but the editor of the *Nation* is not one of them. He has ways and means of knowing that we stand in a perfectly independent position toward the Administration—that we have never asked or received any favors of the President; that the proprietors and managers of this paper are almost utterly unknown to Gen. GRANT, have never sought anything at his hands, and support him simply as we presume the *Nation* opposes him—that is, from honest conviction, founded on his public acts. We say that the editor of the *Nation* knows this—and therefore when he represents us as a "hired organ" he does not utter slander ignorantly, but with a full knowledge that he is uttering slander. It is not usually under the impression that we were "paid" by the Administration, or were indebted for its fair day favors, his relations with this office are such that he could easily learn the truth. We now, however, invite him to state explicitly in what way he conceives us to be open to the imputations which he is pleased to cast out, and to mention when, where, and how we have been "hired." This is the least any honorable man can do who dabbles in other's good name.

That we support the Administration to the best of our power we admit cheerfully. We do so because we believe that we are thereby promoting the public interests—that Gen. GRANT has made a good President, and that there is every ground to suppose that he will make a still more capable President after having served his apprenticeship to public life. He has gained invaluable experience, and we cannot see the wisdom of turning him off just when he is likely to be most useful to the people. In this estimate of the President, the *Nation* may differ with us—that is all fair. The country is surely large enough for a difference of opinion on such a subject. But when the theory is set up that a public journal cannot say a good word for the Administration without being "hired"—that it must necessarily be corrupt—then we object. We say that it is not in itself a dishonorable thing to interpose a protest against the slanders which tend to bring not only the President, but the Government of the country, and the whole nation, into disrepute. We should always be glad to see a leading paper on the side of the Government, unless it happened to be a very bad Government indeed, which ours is not. It is doubly desirable to have such a paper adopt this course when, as now, the head of the Government is exposed to calumnies and misrepresentations of the most unscrupulous and cowardly description. To call such a paper an "organ," and to insinuate that it has been made worth its while to be an "organ," is an easy matter—but it may not always be so easy to prove it. At any rate, that proof we invite the editor of the *Nation* to produce in our case. If he can point out any transaction by which our independence has been sacrificed, we should be obliged to him to do it—and we have a right to ask that he will do it, after the reckless charges he has made.

Now, with regard to SCHURZ, it is as well for the *Nation* to understand at once that we do not share in its hysterical adoration of its idol—that we regard SCHURZ as a dishonest man, a malicious man, an unprincipled man; in one word, what people call an arrant humbug. He has charged the President, by implication, with being corrupt; and in so doing he has forfeited all claim to be treated with ordinary respect. He has brought numberless charges against the President, and none of them are proved. He has bitterly assailed everybody who has undertaken to say a good word for the President, and therefore has no special claim to gentle treatment himself. If it affords the *Nation* any pleasure to copy the description of SCHURZ which we give in these columns, it is welcome to do so—only it need not suppose that we shall accept any dictation as to the view we take of SCHURZ'S character. We would far rather trust the work of Government to such a man as Gen. GRANT than to such a man as SCHURZ. The *Nation* would rather have SCHURZ. It cannot be gratified, owing to a defect in the Constitution already pointed out by the *World*. It can, however, go on calling SCHURZ the greatest man of the age, while we shall continue to denounce him as the most mischievous humbug in the country. But when it says that we are hired to speak of SCHURZ in this manner, we reply that it passes all legitimate bounds of discussion—throws out reflections which it knows to be false, and at least renders itself liable to be called upon for proofs. Those proofs we now expect it to submit.

Three Political Bed-Fellows.

That politics makes strange bed-fellows is an accepted saying, of the truth of which it needs but a few years' observation of public life to convince any man. And the reason is not far to seek. The politician seeks a certain end; it may be for what he believes to be the public good, and it is just possible that on very rare occasions that it may be for his own interest. Anyway, the end is all he has in view; with the nature of the means whereby that end is to be attained he concerns himself but little. He therefore welcomes aid from any and every quarter, without inquiry into the motives, not to say the character, of those who bring it. Unlike LAOCOON, he does not fear even his enemies when they bring him gifts, if the gift affords even temporary help; [although in the end he often finds, as the Trojans did when they set at naught the warnings of their priest, that the donation is full of danger. But although politics may fitly enough bring together those whose association is strange for any purpose, there is no excuse in political life for a fellowship which is in itself dishonorable. The decent and honest men among the Democratic leaders are not to be excused for allying themselves with the thieves and scoundrels of the Tammany Ring, except upon the plea that they were ignorant of the character of their associates, supported by the fact that when that character was made manifest, they severed their bonds and turned their backs upon their old political companions in arms. For the very reason that we honor the TILDENS, we must condemn the HALLS.

To make political association dishonorable, however, it is not necessary that there should be actual thievery on one side. Association may be degrading where neither party is properly fit to be in the State's Prison. When men who were once enemies, and who are so still, who once were separated as widely as the poles, and who, in fact, are yet as mutually repellant as the poles of a magnet, are found working side by side against a man they once supported, and the motives which bring them together are notoriously envy, jealousy, and disappointed ambition—and when those motives not only yoke these three together but place them side by side with a common enemy, a constant opponent or one who once was their common friend and chosen leader, there is surely no sadder or more disheartening spectacle in politics.

Such a sight has been presented for some time past by the *Sun*, the *Tribune* and the *World*. Could any one have supposed one short year ago that these three journals would now be fighting together? Yet so it is. There they are, companions in arms, the "Three Guardsmen" of our political drama. The *World* assumes the role of the courtly *Athos*, the *Tribune* that of the blunt *Porthos*, while the *Sun* appears as the crafty *D'Artagnan*. It is a sight to see. If BARNUM or Mrs. JARLEY would only get up a wax-work group exhibiting and typifying to the bodily eye this editorial conjunction, what a throng would be gathered round it! Do we not all remember (for it is but a little while since) how the *Sun*, whose editor recommended himself, in vain, to Gen. GRANT for the Collectorship, began to peck and snear, merely by way, as it proved, of premonitory intimation of what might and could, and would be done, if certain expectations were not fulfilled? And have we not all as well in mind the crafty cruelty with which "that great and good man, HORACE GREELEY," was roasted over a slow fire in the same columns? Can any of us forget when, in process of time, CHARLES A. DANA was nominated Appraiser, the announcement "At Last" in the columns of the *Tribune*, and the internecine bitterness of the warfare that followed? And the *World* sneered, and jeered, and twisted its *moustachaire* moustache, and egged on the combatants. And the *Tribune* lauded Gen. GRANT, and the *Sun* went on slandering him more maliciously and more recklessly, and ridiculing and insulting HORACE GREELEY in the form of absurd and extravagant eulogy day by day;—and all this to the delight of the *World*, that hated both equally.

But it came to pass that the pretensions of a certain troublesome little faction of the Republican Party were not recognized either at the White House or in the Republican State organization, as the leaders of that faction thought they should have been; and then those leaders whispered to a certain political philosopher that there ought to be a political philosopher in the White House, and not a military man, no matter how full of honesty and common sense. The political philosopher could not conjecture who was meant. Certainly he had no thought of such change of residence, and no desire for it; but suddenly one day the great one-term principle was discovered and held up to the faithful, as the certain cure, like the brazen serpent in the wilderness, of all the ills from which they suffered. And surely there went enough both of brass and of the serpent into the fabrication to justify the comparison. Then the attack began on Gen. GRANT, which since has gone on until the *Tribune* is more quoted by the enemies of the Administration and of the Republican Party than any Democratic newspaper in the country. The *Sun* could not be so used. Its position, its tone, and its too obvious motives excluded it from even such recognition. But now even that paper and the *World* are not such malicious and mischievous enemies of the Administration as their new ally, with whom they present in a new form the old *tria juncta in uno* of the world, the flesh and the devil. It is to be hoped that they are all pleased with the association. Of this they may be sure—that as they have been equally lovely in their lives, in their disappointment they will not be divided.

The Diamond Mines.

They have been trying a little lynch law of late in South Africa, and some of the European journals, which appear to think that sort of thing is necessarily confined to this country, are much amazed thereby. They are also trying, at the diamond fields, something that looks very like compulsory servitude of the wretched Kaffirs and Zulus, and that threatens to grow into an unmanageable system hereafter. It appears, in fact, that the instances of lynch law reported arose from rules discriminating between the white and black races. By the code of regulations enforced at the diggings, no person is allowed to buy a diamond from a black man; the theory being that to allow such purchase would be to encourage black men to steal. It is forbidden likewise to any black man to hold a claim; and, moreover, no one is permitted to serve drinks to one of the darker race, "save by express permission of his master."

For some reason, the second rule was lately repealed. It is not easy to see how the first could long stand without the other, and the argument on which the second was based—namely, that the possession of a claim by a negro would furnish a blind for his comrades' thefts—seems to have as much force at one time as another. Still, the regulation was repealed, and soon after a canteen-keeper was accused of buying a diamond from a Kaffir—the latter having possessed himself of a claim. It is said that there was little or no doubt of the accused man's guilt. At any rate, "a council of the most respected diggers" was held, whose deliberations were short, and whose action was decided. They marched in a body to the criminal's canteen, thrashed him to a jelly, and then burnt his house to the ground. Not content with this, they also burned down five other canteens for reasons that do not appear, and wound up the day's festivities by getting excessively drunk. Many black men, servants of the owners of the burned tents and dwellings, were badly beaten while the conflagration was in progress, and terror has been inspired all over the diggings. Now, when it is remembered that of the whole population of the various diamond fields, at least one-half are colored, and that in the neighborhood close at hand the number of blacks is such as to create enormous disparity, as between themselves and the whites, there seems fair ground for serious apprehension of the future.

In the early days of California, when lynch law was all that [illegible] and later, when the Vigilance Committee was formed, the great mass of the population were on the side of the men who, whether legally or otherwise, punished offenses against the community. At that time, when no sight was more common at the gold-diggings than a strangled body hanging from a "flume," there was little idea of vengeance on the perpetrators, when had nearly the whole people to back them. The case is manifestly very different when lynch law is put in force to the disadvantage of a race so relatively numerous, and in whom the passion of revenge is known to be powerful. It may be that the letters of correspondents fail to convey a precisely accurate notion of the situation; but if they do, there is danger at the diamond mines of a war of races, which may break out at any time, and be pushed to the worst extremities.

John Chinaman.

It is now almost two years since the experiment of introducing Chinese laborers to compete with skilled white artisans, was first attempted in the Eastern States, and though there is every reason to think that the trial has proved in many ways a success, it is nevertheless true that sire fears then entertained of an immense influx of Mongolians, who were to fill all branches of labor to the complete exclusion of their white rivals, have been found to be wholly groundless. Companies were formed for their importation, agents were sent from north, south, and east to urge them to come, but yet, with the exception of a few straggling bands in Mississippi, and an odd dozen or so individual members of the race in our immediate neighborhood, nothing has come of it. The Chinese question has ceased to be a subject of debate in the meetings of working men's unions, and the vague alarm which it created in the minds of many seems wholly to have departed.

To those acquainted with the national traits of character of the Chinese, nothing could appear more causeless than this universal fear of "an invasion," which rose and vanished so suddenly. Never was there a race of men to whom the attractions of home are so strong. Those who have left China during the past twenty years have, with few exceptions, been enslaved and taken away by force, or compelled to leave in order to obtain the bare necessities of life. The religion of the Chinaman makes it necessary for his future welfare that his body should lie in his native soil, and every social tradition conspires to render a life spent away from the Celestial Empire a source of ignominy both to the emigrant and to his relations. Under such circumstances, the offers held out to them by Eastern capitalists can hardly prove sufficient inducements for any large numbers of them to undertake so long and uncertain a journey.

In order to give full force to this statement, it is necessary to say a word or two concerning the condition of the State of California, which has been held up, very unjustly, as a proof of how easily the Chinese might be induced to leave their own country. Few seem to consider that at the time the Chinese immigration began, California, and the entire Pacific coast as well, offered inducements to men from all over the world, such as in all probability will never again be held out in any part of this country. Wages were exorbitantly high, and the results of mining, though comparatively small, from the careless manner in which it was then conducted, were of sufficient magnitude to attract the cupidity even of the Chinese. The voyage was easily made, and the success of those who first ventured was so great as to induce the subsequent emigration. Since that time, the means of intercommunication have been greatly increased; steamers have been running monthly, and at times fortnightly, between San Francisco and Hong Kong, and, though the amount of merchandise imported and exported has been more than doubled in the four years that they have been running, there has been little or no increase in the number of emigrants. It is not difficult to discover the reason for this; the rate paid for labor has declined, and as Eastern competition becomes more and more felt, it will decline yet further; so that the Chinaman, whose object in emigrating is not to found a new home, but to make a fortune, so that he may live at ease in his native land, will be less inclined than ever to quit his ancestral roof.

We do not think that we are over-estimating the importance of the advantages once held out to these people, and which are now slowly declining, when we say that at the present day, if it were not for the colony of seventy or eighty thousand of them now in California, there would be no emigration at all; and that ten years hence, unless some tremendous political change takes place in China, we doubt whether ten thousand of them will be found in this country. As it is, there are now equal benefits proffered to both Japanese and Chinese, and if, as the past four years have proved, they are not of sufficient worth to excite desire in the restless mind of the former, we may be sure that their influence is waning in the attraction they have for the latter.

Meaning New-Zealanders.

If the people of New-Zealand place any reliance upon the reports spread before them in their newspapers, they are not likely to have a very exalted opinion of the American nation. In the Auckland *Herald*, received by the last mail, we find the startling announcement that a single individual, named BROWN, had performed the extraordinary feat of poisoning to death all the inhabitants—1,200—of the "township of Weepawha, Kentucky State." Mr. BROWN, it seems, had succeeded in amassing a good deal of money as a miner, and went to Weepawha for the purpose of entering upon a new life. Shortly after arriving, he became acquainted with the daughter of a Judge, and in due time made a proposition of marriage, which was indignantly repelled by the father. At this slight "all the evil in his nature rose to the surface," and he hastened to work away the result in the death of the entire population. With this dark purpose in view, he repaired to a neighboring city and secured a box of arsenic, large enough to poison ten thousand people. His next move was to the lake from which the Weepawhas drew their supply of water. There he deposited "his deadly burden" in such a way that it would be sure to flow with the current to the reservoir. While engaged in this absorbing occupation, BROWN was surprised by the sudden appearance of the head-waiter of the "Stuyvesant Hotel," the principal place of resort in Weepawha, but to dispatch him with a "huge knife" was only the work of a moment. In a few days afterward, "a postman from Vermont" went to Weepawha, with letters for Major EPHRAIM BIGGS, the hotel-keeper, whose dead body he found stretched across the threshold of the front door. At this sight we are told that he became alarmed, and cried murder at the top of his voice. However, after waiting several minutes without hearing a response, he rushed from house to house, and soon discovered that the people were all dead! Now comes a part of the narrative without which the greatest simpleton could not be induced to believe it. While galloping away from the town, the postman discovered the unfortunate waiter lying in a pool of blood on the border of the lake. By the application of cold water he restored him to consciousness sufficiently to enable him to relate what he had seen BROWN do with the poison. "Immediately afterward he fell back and died." The farmers from the surrounding country were then collected together, and in a twinkling BROWN was traced to a hiding place close by, where they "prevailed upon him" to make a full and complete confession of his terrible crime. By way of absolution, they then strung him up to a tree as a warning to all would-be poisoners in the future. This work done, the farmers collected the bodies of the ill-fated 1,200, and buried them in one grave, so that they might be able to perpetuate the memory of the dreadful deed by erecting a mausoleum upon the spot. To those who have been in the habit of reading the news of the day, it will scarcely be necessary to say that the foregoing details have no foundation whatever in fact, although the Auckland *Herald* very modestly credits them to the Milwaukee *Independent*, a journal which, we are assured, has never existed outside the brain of the unprincipled individual with whom this extraordinary hoax originated.

MINOR TOPICS.

Should the Pope be seized with the humor of leaving Rome, he will now have an ample choice of residences open to him. A British man-of-war would be at his service, any day, to take him to Malta. M. THIERS would see him comfortably settled amid the invigorating atmosphere of the Pyrenees, or in the more genial climate of Avignon. And now comes FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, once a too obedient son of the Church, with the proffer of the hospitalities of the Castle of Salsburg, whence the Prince Archbishops were wont to rule their little territory. A somewhat closer resemblance might be found between Rome and Salsburg than the famous one of Flushing between Monmouth and Macedon. For, there is not only a river at both places, but there is also a cathedral, built, moreover, on precisely the same plan. The Salsburg imitation of St. Peter's is said to be a "large and imposing edifice," and is, probably, the best substitute the Pope could find in Europe for the magnificent monument to the genius of MICHAEL ANGELO.

All professions of peace and good-will, notwithstanding, the nations of Europe seem determined to continue the contest as to who shall be best prepared for war. In spite of the fact that Italy groans under a debt of some thirteen hundred millions of dollars, and of the further fact that the Italian Parliament has already voted nearly forty millions of dollars for the naval and military expenditures of the year, it is announced in a cable dispatch that the Minister of War wants two million four hundred thousand dollars more, (12,000,000 lire.) The only use that Italy can have for a large army is to repel a possible attack from France in the interests of the Holy See; France, on the other hand, is spending millions on the reorganization of her army, for the avowed purpose of regaining the lost provinces, and Germany keeps up her military expenditure for the sake of being prepared for such a contingency. It is now, as it has been for the largest portion of the century—all Europe keeps armed because France pants for glory, and will not submit to the inevitable.

Russia and Prussia have awakened to a sense of postal deficiencies, and are making active efforts to improve their mail arrangements. Baron KELNO, Russian Postmaster-General, has been at Berlin, Brussels, and the Hague, to make fresh arrangements, while Mr. STEPHAN, the high postal functionary at Berlin, has been consulting on similar matters at Paris. All this activity in progress in the Old World, suggests the question what is doing in the new as to mail matters, and the unpleasant reflection that while every other country—we believe even Australia—has long been enjoying the convenience of post-cards, the United States is still without them. In London an additional convenience has lately come into vogue in the shape of telegram cards. These can be inscribed with a message, which will be dispatched by wire, when the postal letter-box is opened into which the card is dropped—an event which there takes place about every two hours.

A writer in the London *Standard* thinks that Lord GRANVILLE'S having been compelled by gout to support himself with a crutch when replying to the Duke of RICHMOND in reference to the *Alabama* claims, is curiously illustrative of the position of the Ministry at the commencement of the session. CHATHAM, too, supported himself with a crutch when talking of the claims of this country—claims which came to be fully recognized.

We have received $2 from J. & A. for the Children's Aid Society.

Those who frequent French plays in New-York will be grieved to hear of the sad fate of a man who took much pains some time back, and with good success, to give them pleasure. Poor Mr. SAGE, the whilom manager of several French companies here, has just been murdered at Havre. He had made some money, we suppose, in Mexico, and having got to New-Orleans, sailed by a city called the *Hirondelle du Havre*. When he arrived, he appeared to be ill, and went to the Hotel de l'Europe. He was attended by a person who called himself the Doctor of the vessel. This man one night was sent to procure something from a place into a cup of tea, which he gave to SAGE, who drank it. The next day SAGE was found dead in his bed, and his companion could not be found at all. Subsequent investigation showed that the latter person was not a doctor, but had been a passenger, who, unable to pay any fare, had been taken on board by the Captain to work his way over. All SAGE'S money was gone, and PHILLIPS, the supposed assassin, is believed to have fled with it either to England or Belgium. Efforts were to be made by the Police to track and arrest him.

A knot of greedy speculators have made a "corner," it is said, in whisky. They have made enormous purchases, we are told, having bought in New-York City alone to the extent of a million of dollars, and are now in a position entirely to control the market. The idea is, we may suppose, to put up the price, as Mr. WOODWARD and his friends put up "Rock Island"—but, of course, not to run on the sand that wrecked those high-minded speculators. Of course, to perfect the analogy, it would be needful for a number of people to have sold whisky largely "short," so as to make it necessary for them to "cover" by buying from the Ring. As for much of the whisky in the market, the higher it goes the better for the public. Much of the stuff is poisonous, and the consumption of it is reported to be dangerously on the increase. Commercially speaking, the liquor has been and is dearer than it ought to be, and the best thing the public can do in any event is to respond to any attempt to make it still dearer by declining to buy it. The opportunity may prove a good one for many to emancipate themselves from an insidious habit to which, in this community especially, the temptations are strong and constant.

Mr. DWIGHT TOWNSEND has a finer talent for making himself ridiculous than any other member of the House of Representatives—which is by no means an insignificant distinction. A gentleman sent to legislate in behalf of New-York in the National Congress cuts an absurd figure when he makes blunders that would disgrace a school-boy. Mr. TOWNSEND gravely proposed in the House, on Wednesday, to refer the question at issue between America and England to Mr. JOHN BRIGHT for "final arbitrament." Messrs. DAWES and ROBERTS as gravely objected, and Mr. TOWNSEND was persuaded, albeit unwillingly, to hold his peace. It is fair to suppose that constituencies do not enjoy the follies of their chosen representatives, and after Mr. TOWNSEND has indulged in a few more of his peculiar freaks, the voters who sent him to Washington will perhaps take warning and not do so again. When next she has a chance to elect a Congressman, we hope Staten Island will at least pitch on somebody of average intelligence, and with some faint conception of the limits and courtesies of political and diplomatic affairs.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College Commencement.

The tenth annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening at the Academy of Music. After prayer by Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D.D., chaplain of the college, Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., read the names of the graduates, 139 in number. Prof. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, presented the graduates with diplomas, after which Prof. A. E. CROSBY, M.D., delivered an address to the young physicians constituting the graduating class. The valedictorian, BENJAMIN L. LOTHROP, being absent, his address was read by Dr. WILLIAM CLARK, of the graduating class.

Below are the names of the graduates from New-York and vicinity, the list being too long to give in full:

Charles C. Allen, Richard W. Allen, Ramon Amable, George F. Bates, Horace G. Bidwell, Joseph H. Bogart, Alfred S. Bonstead, L. Roy J. Brooks, Thos. E. Burchard, Frank E. Butler, William Carr, Martin Chandler, Charles W. Cole, George W. Cole, Jose M. Delgado, Mile M. Denton, Milton H. Farrest, Elisha George, John J. Gibney, Charles H. Greenough, Cyrus Haven, Hugh C. Hendry, James Halsey Hunt, Paul Lewis, Joseph L. Lord, Benjamin L. Lothrop, James E. Mackintosh, William H. McGee, Isaac Metzger, Aaron J. Mixsell, James Perry, Sylvester G. Pomeroy, George M. Schwenk, Douglas A. Shiley, Royal Spencer, Jr., Patrick Henry Thomas, Charles H. Turner, Henry Van Ecovenburg, Carl Emil Waechter, Harwood Wakeman.

Homœopathy—Conferring Degrees on the Students of the Homœopathic College.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Homœopathic College, at Association Hall, last night, were relieved of much of the natural monotony of medical "commencements" by the presence of a numerous audience, largely composed of ladies, and by the well-selected music of a string band. The degree of M. D. was conferred by President S. R. WALKER on the following young gentlemen, who had passed examinations:

William H. Abercrombie, New-Jersey; Clarence W. Butler, New-York; John L. Babcock, Maine; Charles T. Beach, Connecticut; Charles Bossart, New-York; William Bradley, Kentucky; Homer C. Bridgman, (July 13, 1877,) Vermont; Wm. C. Coon, New-York; Ira A. Cushing, Massachusetts; Allen B. Carr, New-York; Wesley F. Clapp, New-York; Hestian F. Cole, (July 14, 1877,) Illinois; Harry C. Coon, New-York; Caroline F. Chandler, Indiana; William C. Fowler, New-York; James C. Gannett, Maine; George F. Hard, New-York; George S. Hull, Connecticut; Clement L. Hart, Wisconsin; Porter B. Kinne, New-Jersey; Robert S. Lane, New-York; Wm. T. Lidgey, New-York; Isaac Miller, New-York; C. Holmes McNeil, New-Jersey; Acestus L. Macomber, Michigan; Frank D. Maine, Connecticut; Claude R. Norton, New-Jersey; Geo. Osborne, Massachusetts; Henry L. Purdy, New-York; James B. Tillinghast, Rhode Island; Geo. W. Edeb, Pennsylvania; Geo. W. Seymour, New-York; Selden H. Talcott, New-York; Warren Wallace, New-Jersey; Winfield S. Wright, Maine; Henry W. Woolover, (July 1, 1873,) Illinois.

In Quality.—Alfred E. Hills, M. D.; F. Franklin, M. D.; Frank Smyth, M. D.; Chas. G. Brooks, M. D.; Geo. B. Norton, M. D.; C. L. Hart, M. D.

In his address Dr. JEO. W. DOWLING said that the new building at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, will be occupied during the next session and many of the disadvantages under which the College has labored will be thus removed. The new College has accommodations for 300 students.

The bill for the protection of the people against quackery, introduced in the Legislature by Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS, was very warmly complimented, although Dr. ROGERS is an Allopathic physician.

After the usual valedictories and benediction, the members of the College, the Faculty of the Opthalmic College and several prominent physicians from different parts of the country took supper at the Hoffman House.

Assault upon a Police Officer—His Assailant Applies for a Warrant and is Arrested.

Patrolman THOMAS SCULLIAN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, was assaulted and severely beaten, yesterday afternoon, by several ruffians belonging to the "Sixteenth-street gang." The officer lives at No. 436 West Seventeenth-street, and keeps a collection of pigeons and fancy birds at his residence. To guard against the depredations of the numerous petty thieves abounding in the vicinity, the officer keeps two dogs—one a bull-dog, and the other a small watch-dog—in the yard of his house. At about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the officer was at home, it being his regular day off duty, the small dog strayed into the street, and SCULLIAN went out to bring him back. When opposite the residence of HUGH MCCOURT, No. 446 West Seventeenth-street, he found that MCCOURT and a number of young men assembled in front of his residence, had set two large dogs on the small animal. SCULLIAN endeavored to separate them, whereupon MCCOURT struck him a violent blow on the cheek. Upon SCULLIAN the assault MCCOURT, and was at once attacked by a gang of ten or twelve ruffians, who overpowered him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him in a brutal manner, and rescued the prisoner. MCCOURT then hurried down to the Jefferson Market Police Court and applied for a warrant against Officer SCULLIAN for assault and battery. The warrant was granted by Justice GOX. In the meantime Officer SCULLIAN had proceeded to the Sixteenth Precinct Police Station and obtained the assistance of two officers, by whom MCCOURT was arrested. The warrant for the arrest of the policeman was served on Capt. MCCLEARY, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who placed the officer under arrest. Capt. MCCLEARY says that SCULLIAN is one of his most faithful officers.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

An Insane Attempt Yesterday to Assassinate Her.

The Assailant Hoping to Obtain Justice for Ireland.

He Presents a Petition and a Pistol—Prince Arthur Knocks Him Down—Arrest of the Miscreant—Excitement in London.

LONDON, Feb. 29—Evening.—A miscreant this afternoon aimed a pistol at Queen VICTORIA, while driving on Constitution Hill, but happily without effect. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.

Further Details of the Attack on Her Majesty—Announcement in the House of Lords—Intense Excitement.

LONDON, Feb. 29—Midnight.—The excitement to-night over the report of an attempt on the life of the Queen is intense. Extras of the evening papers appeared in rapid succession, as the confirmatory details became known. Crowds are still collected in the streets discussing the news and awaiting further particulars. An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parliament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved the public anxiety. While the House of Lords was in Committee, discussing the Ecclesiastical bill, Lord GRANVILLE entered and said he hoped their Lordships would excuse the sudden interruption of proceedings, but he had an announcement to make which it was desirable should be made without delay. He then proceeded to state that at 5½ this evening, the Queen, returning from a drive, had reached Buckingham Palace. As her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man ran to the side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers granting a release to the Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by the attendants and prevented from doing further harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of such primitive construction that if it had been loaded it probably could not have been discharged. Her Majesty was very calm, and showed the courage which she has often before exhibited. She had directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament in order to prevent exaggerated rumors.

Lord GRANVILLE said he would not dwell on the details, nor point to the contrast between the dastardly act and Tuesday's extraordinary exhibition of the nation's loyalty.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM briefly expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of Her Majesty from danger.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a statement in the House of Commons similar to that of Lord GRANVILLE.

The would-be assassin was taken to the nearest Police station. He gives his name as O'CONNOR, and is about nineteen or twenty years of age. His behavior in the station was wild, and his language incoherent. He boasted that he tried to reach the Queen on Tuesday during the procession.

Another Account of the Mad Act—Prince Arthur Knocks the Would-be Assassin Down.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—As the Queen was reentering the court-yard at Buckingham Palace, after a drive through the Park, today, ALFRED O'CONNOR, a Fenian, eighteen years of age, sprang over the wall, rushed up to the carriage and struck the Queen on the breast with an unloaded pistol, at the same time presenting a petition of amnesty for the Fenians, exclaiming "sign or die." Prince ARTHUR, who was seated in the carriage with the Queen, knocked the man down. CONNOR was seized and conveyed to prison. The Queen was perfectly calm. When CONNOR was questioned he said his design was to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland.

The First Attempt on the Life of the Queen.

Meagre as the dispatches are concerning this last attempt upon the life of Queen VICTORIA, they are still sufficient to indicate coincidences with the affair of EDWARD OXFORD, in 1840, which can scarcely be merely fortuitous. That attempt was made in the month of June, shortly after the Queen's marriage to Prince ALBERT; it occurred at the same place on Constitution Hill, and, if we may judge from the time when the first telegram was received, at about the same hour. The Queen was then in the pride of her youth and beauty; she is now an old woman, and though she is today hardly as popular as she was then, the news of this affair will cause as wide-spread an indignation. But on that occasion she was supported by the courage and the affection of the Prince Consort. The best account of the attempt of OXFORD, though many were given to the public, is from his pen in a letter to his grandmother, which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers.

PRINCE ALBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE EVENT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 11, 1840.

To the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, &c.:

DEAR GRANDMAMMA: I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my life and that of VICTORIA, but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove out yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, to pay aunt KENT a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, VICTORIA on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the Palace when I noticed, on the footpath on my side, a little mean-looking man holding something toward us, and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. VICTORIA had just turned to the left to look at a horse, and could not, therefore, understand why her ears were ringing, as from its being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started and the carriage stopped. I seized VICTORIA's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her, but she laughed at the thing.

I then looked again at the man who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time VICTORIA also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and were at first petrified with fright on seeing what happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postilion to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt KENT's. From thence we took a short drive through the Park, partly to give VICTORIA a little air, partly also to show the public that we had not, on account of what had happened, lost all confidence in them.

Today I am very tired and knocked up by the quantity of visitors, the questions and descriptions I have had to give. You must, therefore, excuse my ending now, only thanking you for your letter which I have just received, but have not yet been able to read. My chief anxiety was lest the fright should have been injurious to VICTORIA in her present state, but she is quite well, as I am myself. I thank Almighty God for his protection. Your faithful grandson,

ALBERT.

P. S.—The name of the culprit is EDWARD OXFORD.

He [illegible] quite quiet and composed.

The feeling shown throughout the country on this occasion was intense. Wherever the Queen and Prince showed themselves in public, for many days after the occurrence, they were enthusiastically cheered; and when they went to the opera for the first time after it "the moment they entered the box," the Queen related, "the whole house rose and cheered, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and went on so for some time. 'God Save the Queen,' was sung, and Prince ALBERT was called for separately and much cheered."

OXFORD persisted, Lord MELBOURNE told the Queen, in having no counsel; and on being pressed by a lawyer of his acquaintance to have one, said, "The fact is, I am guilty, and shall plead guilty." He then asked Lord MELBOURNE if the Queen was hurt, and on his replying in the negative and thanking God for it, stretched out both his arms as if to thank God for it too. On his trial he persisted in spite of all remonstrances in recording the plea of guilty; but it was urged in his favor that as no bullet was found, therefore, the pistols could not have been loaded with ball. There was, indeed, a mark on the wall which some believe to have been made by the second shot in accordance with the letter of the Prince Consort, but others denied this and the bulk of the testimony was against such a belief. The plea was, therefore, so far allowed by the Bench that it was left as a point for the jury to decide though it was urged by the counsel for the prosecution that as OXFORD was standing on a lower level than the carriage, and had to give his pistol an upward inclination, the ball would therefore have inevitably passed over the garden wall and been lost amid the shrubberies or passed into the earth. The gardens of the Palace are so extensive as to resemble a park, and the absence of the bullet, or the material proof, as the lawyers termed it, was therefore unavoidable. OXFORD was convicted and sentenced to death, but as there was a great dislike on the part of the Queen to mar the happiness of her reign by an execution for a crime against herself, his sentence was commuted to perpetual confinement in the famous madhouse of Bedlam Hospital.

Other Attempts at Assassination.

On the 30th day of May, 1842, another attempt was made on the life of Queen VICTORIA by a man named JOHN FRANCIS, who fired a pistol at her while driving in the Park in an open carriage. The attempt failed, although the bullet was afterward found not far from where the carriage was at the time of the firing. FRANCIS was arrested on the spot, and his trial lasted for some weeks, the circumstances of the case and the judicial proceedings creating great excitement in the minds of the English people, and of those belonging to nations that were friendly to England. It was rumored that the attempted assassination was a part of a plot on the part of the French people, which rumor drew forth a letter from the reigning monarch, LOUIS PHILLIPE. Subsequently an invitation was sent for Queen VICTORIA to visit the King of the French in France, and in 1843 she became his guest at the Chateau D'Eu, to the delight of the French people, who showed by their kind reception a desire to restore a friendly feeling disrupted by the thirty years' war. The prisoner, FRANCIS, was found guilty at the Old Bailey of the crime of high treason and attempt at murder, and was sentenced to be hanged; but the Queen magnanimously commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

On the 3d of July in the same year one J. W. BEAN was detected in the act of presenting a pistol at Queen VICTORIA while her carriage was passing through one of the public drives. Whether it was done with the intention of gaining public notoriety, or really with the intent to kill the Queen, was never fully determined before the jury, and, after a patient trial, BEAN was sentenced to only eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor.

On the 20th of June, 1850, an assault was made on the Queen by a supposed crazy man, named PATE, who struck her with either a cane or whip while walking in Kensington Garden. This act also created a great deal of excitement, the indignation of the people being as much aroused by the idea of striking a woman, as by the insult to the Queen of England.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Alleged Outrages on the Part of Society Men on Strike—Two Men from One Shop Disabled.

On Monday last the machine-operator and two other men at TASKER's shoe warehouse were followed by a menacing crowd as they left business, and they applied at the Station-house, in Chambers-street, for protection. FERGUSON, the leader of the Crispins, followed them, and told the Police Captain he would see that they were not molested. Under his protection they left, but near Broadway, a crowd collected, and one of the operators was struck by a brickbat, and so severely hurt that he has not been able to leave his bed since.

On Tuesday morning a man named BOYD was warned not to go to work in TASKER's shop under a threat of being "laid out." He declined to obey this order, and the same afternoon he was struck with a slung-shot, and now lies in the hospital in a precarious condition. This being represented to Superintendent KELSO, Police patrols were stationed to guard the Tasker store, but even with this the place is under constant surveillance of a Crispin picket, who patrols in front the whole day. Under this state of terrorism the persons in Mr. TASKER's employ grow fewer and fewer, and two operators have been disabled.

The store of Mr. POE, of No. 66 Cortlandt-street, is also on strike. There is no question of wages. Mr. POE pays enough, the Crispins admit, but he says that the Crispins claim the right to direct who shall go and who shall stay in his shop, and he consequently refused to employ the Crispin men. On Monday last, it is said, FERGUSON, accompanied by a number of men, entered the Poe shop and ordered the hands at work to leave. Mr. POE remonstrated, but was assailed with a volley of oaths, and told that the shop was under their control. An angry altercation took place, which was ended by Mr. POE seizing a cavalry sabre and ordering the Ferguson party to leave. Some of those near the door retreated, but FERGUSON and another man drew revolvers. A disturbance ensued, and FERGUSON received a blow on the arm. Just in time to prevent bloodshed, some one shouted that the Police were coming. FERGUSON and his party then left, but returned soon after with an officer to come to terms, which was refused in the same manner as before. Since then Mr. POE has had no further annoyance.

The Erie Railway Suicide.

Coroner BERRY, of Paterson, yesterday held an inquest on the body of the unknown man who committed suicide in an Erie Railway car near Paterson, on Wednesday. LUIGI BALLETTO, an Italian, who keeps a fruit-stand on Railway-avenue, thought he recognized the body as that of a distant relative, living on Bleecker-street, New-York. This supposition is confirmed by the name PAULO BALLETTI found on a slip of paper in the pocket of deceased. If the fact is as supposed, the suicide has a mother living in New-York, and word has been sent to her, so that the body will probably be positively identified. The suicide was done in so public a manner that there was no doubt of the facts, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance thereto.

Suicide of an Unknown Man.

Yesterday afternoon an unknown man was found hanging in a new building in Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and it was evident that he had committed suicide. When found life had been extinct for some hours. The deceased is described as being about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, wearing a sandy moustache and goatee. He was attired in mixed coat and vest, gray striped pantaloons, green necktie, white shirts, boots and brown felt hat. The body was cut down and taken to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where an inquest will be held.

The Colored Jubilee Singers Denied Rooms at a Hotel in Jersey City.

The scene enacted by the Colored Jubilee Singers, at Newark, a week ago, at the Continental Hotel, was yesterday re-enacted at Jersey City. After the evening performance the manager of the singers stated to the audience that he had engaged rooms for the party at JOHN WARREN's American Hotel, on Montgomery-street, and on going there last evening they were told that, as colored persons, they could not be allowed to stay. A number of persons in the audience arose and volunteered to take portions of the party to their private residences, but the manager stated that he had returned to New-York and engaged rooms there.

SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

Investigation by the House Committee on Expenditures—Testimony of Secretary Belknap—Mr. Sumner Invited to Appear.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The French Army investigation actually began today before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Gen. BELKNAP appeared in response to the request of the Committee, and gave his testimony under oath. It will be observed that he is exceedingly explicit upon all points, particularly as to the action of the Government in respect to any knowledge of sales of arms to agents of either France or Germany, and as to any knowledge of any fraudulent action on the part of any officer of the Government. On this point his testimony bears sharply on CHAMBRUN, who dealt largely in insinuation, but who, when invited into the most confidential precincts of the War Department, with absolute protection for his confidences, failed to give the Secretary anything but a shrug of the shoulders and a broad insinuation. Mr. SUMNER was invited to be present and give any facts which he might have bearing upon the investigation, but he neither came nor acknowledged the invitation. The Committee adjourned for a week at the close of their meeting, and the Senate having passed the resolution of investigation, Mr. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the House Committee, will probably report to the House and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of this matter.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department today commenced their investigation into the sale of arms. The members present were Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, BARKER, SNYDER and ACKER. Mr. KINSELLA was absent. Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, having been sworn, answered in reply to a question, that from the 1st of June, 1870, to the year ending June, 1871, the amount realized from the sale of arms was $9,749,942. He further stated that Executive document No. 89, dated Jan. 24, 1872, includes all the principal sales from 1865 to July, 1871, the names of the parties to whom sold, and the month and year of sales, &c.

NO ARMS SOLD TO FRANCE.

In the course of further examination as to sales to REMINGTON, he said that while he was in the Post-office Department, Mr. KELLER, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, now deceased, came in and handed him the following dispatch:

ILION, N. Y., Oct. 12.

To W. C. Squires, Arlington House, Washington:

REMINGTON telegraphs if you have not yet bought for the Government you will be able to do so on better terms. By decree of the Government issued yesterday, all arms entering France are liable to be taken as national property and paid for according to appraisement. Speculators in arms intended for France will find their profits small. Competition with you has been forced and fictitious.

The foregoing is a copy of a telegram left at the Ordnance office by H. C. SQUIRES on Oct. 14, 1870. Gen. BELKNAP said he instantly sent word to Gen. DYER by Mr. KELLER that the sales to REMINGTON must be immediately stopped, as it was plainly shown that Mr. REMINGTON was agent of the French Government. Gen. BELKNAP then went in his carriage to the War Department, and either found Mr. DYER in his office or sent for him, and personally told him the sale to REMINGTON must stop. By referring to the Executive document it would be found the last sale to Mr. REMINGTON was 50,000 Springfield muskets. They were not delivered till Oct. 30, though purchased before that time and before the delivery of the telegram. Gen. BELKNAP repeated over and over again to Gen. DYER that no sales should be made to any agent of the French or Prussian Governments. No arms were sold to any agent of the French Government to his knowledge.

THE WAR AND TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

He had already stated the amount realized from the sale of arms, &c. It was $9,749,942; of this sum $9,409,206 80 had been deposited in the Treasury as per certificates on file; $130,000 was reported in the hands of depositors on the 30th of June, 1871; the balance was expended for preparing stores for the sale, fitting them up, &c. In reply to a question by the Chairman as to the discrepancies between the accounts of Mr. WARD and the Treasury Department, Secretary BELKNAP said he was aware of none. The close of the fiscal year of the War Department was the same as that of the Treasury Department, namely, the 30th of June. As to the Treasury books showing the amounts received for the arms, Mr. BELKNAP explained that in almost every case payment was made by cash checks. Margins varying from five to twenty per cent. are observed on large transactions to secure the United States, and the checks are carried as quickly as possible, and paid into the hands of the Government agents. The full amounts are received by the agents, principally in New-York, and prior to the delivery of any arms to the purchasers. The depositing officer receives from the United States Assistant Treasurer a certificate of deposit. The money is turned over from time to time and drawn against the Assistant Treasurer in favor of the Treasury. The certificates are examined through the Secretary of War, to be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the receiving officer. In answer to a question as to what time the Secretary of the Treasury closes up his annual report, and whether it is not the 30th of June, Gen. BELKNAP could not answer positively, but presumed so. In the War Department the rule is to make up the report of the Secretary to the end of the fiscal year; but the Secretary is not required to have his report ready until the 20th of November. He aimed to inform Congress of what occurred between the 1st of July and the 20th of November. Although technically the report is made up to the 30th of June, the information contained therein is beyond that date.

NO ARMS SOLD TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The Chairman having asked whether any of the parties designated in Executive document No. 89, as purchasing arms during the period named were agents of any foreign Governments, Mr. BELKNAP responded, not to his knowledge, and not until October did he have any such intimation, through the receipt of a telegram, already read to the Committee, when, as he had already stated, he stopped the sales to REMINGTON. Prior to that time he did not know REMINGTON was an agent of the French Government. In reply to a question, Gen. BELKNAP referred to a letter of Gen. DYER, addressed him, dated Jan. 29, 1872, as giving a proper explanation, namely:

At the close of the war of the rebellion the Ordnance Department found itself in possession of large quantities of cannon, small arms, and other ordnance stores no longer required, and which it was to the interest of the United States to dispose of, because either of their perishable character, the constant expense of their care and preservation, or their obsolete patterns. At first the sales were made by auction, but subsequently—July 22, 1868—Congress passed a law giving the Secretary of War authority to cause to be sold at public or private sale, after due public notice, the old cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores which are damaged or otherwise unsuitable for United States military service or for the militia of the United States; and to cause the net proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States; and since the passage of this act ordnance stores have been disposed of to individuals at private sale, as provided by law, except in a few instances when sales at auction were deemed preferable and to the interest of the Government.

ON UNSERVICEABLE ARMS SOLD.

Gen. BELKNAP then read a detailed statement showing that the number of arms at the United States Arsenals at the commencement of the Franco-Prussian War was 1,151,068, and that the number of serviceable arms at the close of the war was 882,609. In reply to the question by the Chairman whether any arms suitable for military service had been sold, Gen. BELKNAP answered: "No, Sir; we were getting rid of unsuitable arms in order to adopt better ones; about a thousand new arms by way of experiment have been placed in the hands of the army superior to those previously made." Gen. BELKNAP having been asked by Mr. ACKER as to who judges of the fitness of arms for public service, replied the duties of the Chief of Ordnance are defined by law. He has, with the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War, direction of all matters connected with ordnance and ordnance stores; but Gen. DYER, in a matter of this kind, consults with the Secretary of War, who gives his opinion as to whether he shall sell or not. Gen. BELKNAP also presented to the Committee a copy of his letter, already published, addressed to the Secretary of State, in reply to one from the latter, denying the allegations in regard to the purchase of arms made by REMINGTON to the President of the Commission of Armament at Tours.

THE AMMUNITION.

Gen. BELKNAP, in response to a question whether arms of the army could not have been sold without furnishing ammunition, said the ammunition was made to effect the sale of the arms. As far as his knowledge went, it was always considered proper to manufacture ammunition to effect sales to private parties.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN PLOT.

In answer to a question, the Secretary said that the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN came to him with a note from M. BELLONNE, French Chargé d'Affaires, requesting him to repair to the War Department, to make the investigation needed by the French Government; and, in response to another question, he said he had seen it stated that officers of the Government were interested in the sale of arms.

The interrogatory was put, Do you know of your own knowledge that any Government officers are interested in the sale of arms directly or otherwise?

Answer—I do not. A very strong statement or intimation in connection with this matter was made to me by the Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, Jan. 20, last. I asked him to name the persons, and then we met together in my private room. When I again asked him to name such persons or make a statement even his signature, or any statement by which I could convict of fraud any one of those officers or other persons connected with the Government. He did not do so. I kept a memorandum of the statement that he did make to me, but it contained nothing from which I can obtain information relative to any officer of the Government. I begged him to give me specific information, but he had none. Our conversation went further, but I got nothing bearing on the point.

MR. SUMNER INVITED TO TESTIFY.

The Chairman said he had invited Senator SUMNER to appear and to give any facts he might have to offer, but he had not come forward. In order further to arrange for the examination and to obtain official statements, which the Secretary indicated his readiness to furnish, being desirous that the investigation should be thorough, the Committee adjourned until next Tuesday week.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee—The Recent Coalition of the Carter Wing of the Republicans.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana have published an address, in which they say that they have called the State Convention at a date earlier than would have been done under ordinary circumstances, to secure and perfect a thorough organization of the Democratic Party throughout the State. In reference to the recent action of the Democratic members of the Legislature they offer the following explanation:

"The Democratic members of the General Assembly were numerically too weak to cope, unaided by Republican votes, with the party of the Executive in the General Assembly. Gov. WARMOTH had had the article in the Constitution rendering him ineligible for a second term abrogated, and, in view of his political isolation, by the defection of the colored voters, it became manifest that his surrender of any of his political power or patronage would practically result in his abdication. Easily or willingly deceived were those who thought that he could personally or politically afford to modify a single law in the interest of the people. The view first entertained by your Committee, that the maintenance of all these infamous and oppressive laws was the political life-blood of the Governor, has been verified by the fact that, although the Legislature has been with full Houses legislating for two weeks, with a majority obediently submissive to Executive dictation, the Executive, as he intended, has succeeded in falsifying his professions for reform by defeating every effort to that end that has been made in the Legislature. The alternative was presented to engage in a flagrant conspiracy with the Governor to fraudulently defeat the popular will, and imposing upon ourselves the debasing humiliation of electing him Governor, or to endeavor by honorable means to obtain the desired relief to our people. These views and considerations induced us to approve and cordially indorse the temporary arrangement made with the Anti-Warmoth Republicans for certain specified remedial purposes. It involved only a question of voting in the two Houses by parties having a common interest and a common object. No compromise of principle was asked or given by either party. The greatest caution was used in the propositions agreed to, that no political significance could be predicated of this reformatory combination. It was to expire, as it has expired, by the very limitation of its object, and each party has emerged from the combined effort with its political integrity unimpaired, its political attitude unchanged, and its aims unbiased by past action."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Glance Over the Field—Both Sides Confident—A Sharp Contest Probable.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 29.—It is of course impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the result of the election in this State, which takes place a week from next Tuesday. The principal parties are so evenly matched that the triumph of either cannot be surprising to any calm observer. The campaign is of more than usual interest, as it involves the election of a United States Senator, and opens the Presidential contest, and, in fact, seems to be more of a national than a State canvass. Seldom, if ever, has there been so active and spirited a contest in this State as the one now going on. Each party is being conducted by the ablest political managers in the State, namely: Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, for the Republicans, and Hon. JOHN G. SINCLAIR, for the Democrats, and each is laboring with the most untiring energy and zeal to achieve a victory for his party. Both Mr. ROLLINS and Mr. SINCLAIR have something at stake in this election, as they will probably be nominated by their respective parties as candidates for Senator. Each has claims that cannot be disregarded by his party, and as the election of Senator depends upon the Legislature to be elected this year, each is of course stimulated to the greatest exertions. The Republicans claim that they shall elect their candidate for Governor, Mr. STRAW, by the people, have a majority in the House, and carry the Senate by one or two majority; that the election of last year was no true test of their strength in the State, but that they allowed it to go by default; that the defeat was due, not to popular sentiment, but to general apathy and dissentions in their own ranks, caused, in part, by unpopular nominations. On the other hand, the Democrats are equally confident of success and claim that they shall re-elect Gov. WESTON by the people, have a working majority in the House, and elect six Senators and defeat a choice in one or two other districts. They also claim three of the Councilors, and that they shall carry Merrimack, Belknap, Carroll, Grafton and Cook Counties. They argue that the result last year was due to the dissatisfaction of a majority of the people with the management of State and national affairs, and claim that the same causes exist now, but to a greater degree in national affairs, and that there is no more harmony in the Republican ranks now than there was last year. There is an army of speakers in the field and more coming.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 29.—Judge R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, addressed the Democracy of Nashua this evening. His denunciations of the Administration were severe. At Manchester, Judge PITTMAN, of Massachusetts, and Dr. BLACKMER, the temperance candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, addressed the Prohibitionists this evening.

Geology of New-Jersey.

Prof. GEORGE H. COOK, of New-Brunswick, State Geologist of New-Jersey, in his annual report, just completed, gives an interesting account of the operations of his corps, during the past year, in examining the mineral resources and the soils of the State. An important feature of the work has been the surveying and mapping out of the lands liable to overflow in the valley of the Passaic, Ehippany and Rockaway Rivers, on the Walkill in Sussex, and the Pequest in Warren. The time for which provision has been made for the expense of the survey expires next year, when the special work upon drainage, natural fertilizers, soils and agriculture, iron-ores and mining will be completed. The subject of drainage receives much attention, and the plans of the geologist, if carried out, would not only reclaim much waste land, but would drive away the malarious diseases which now render almost uninhabitable large sections, and would add to the attractiveness of important parts of the State. In the valley of the Wallkill the swamp and marshy grounds known as the "Drowned Lands," lie in Sussex County, New-Jersey, and in Orange County, New-York, extending nearly up to Goshen. The chief obstruction to the flow of the streams is a heavy deposit of drift-earth and bowlders, three miles and a half west of Goshen, in Orange County. The Wallkill, it is stated, found a passage over this bank, but had not the force to wear it away, and the water remained dammed up in a pond, filling the valley for twenty miles south, and in some places spreading out to a width of four miles. The channel on this bar may be deepened easily, and a very moderate expense in cutting off bends in the streams would shorten its course several miles, and the removal of a few bars in the channel would give a uniform and lively current to the Wallkill through the whole length of the drowned lands. Both New-York and New-Jersey are largely interested in having the improvement carried out.

The value of these lands, where they have been successfully drained, can hardly be overestimated. In the vicinity of Chester, Orange County, a considerable tract is reclaimed and cultivated. Onions have been a specially successful crop; $2,000 worth having, in many cases, been taken from a single acre of this black ground. Near Florida, in the same county, is a field of this kind, from which the owner claims he had taken 150 bushels of ears of corn per acre for fifteen years in succession. Potatoes, also, yield enormous crops in this soil. For meadows and pasturage it is all admirably adapted. The carrying out of this work would change an unsightly waste into a field of rural beauty and riches. The report, with map and profiles, is presented in the pamphlet.

The report reviews the census returns, showing the growth of the agricultural resources of the State by an improved system of tillage, the judicious use of manures and restorative crops. The average value of farm lands in New-Jersey is claimed to be much greater than the neighboring States.

Much detail is given to the best material to be used for roads and manner of working them, and several pages of the report are filled with particulars relative to the mining interests and new discoveries of minerals in the northern parts of the State, especially of magnetic iron ore, hematite, zinc ore, arsenical ore, mica, limestone and lime, &c.

Supposed Death from Suffocation.

AUGUST GERHART, a German, thirty-eight years of age, was found insensible in his bed, at No. 23 First-street, yesterday morning, and died soon after. As the gas-burner was found turned on and the room filled with the vapor, it is supposed that death was caused by suffocation from gas. The deceased, who is connected with a highly respectable family in Germany, was employed as a clerk in a store at No. 48 Cedar-street.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date an article appears, which we think unjustly reflects upon his Honor, Mr. Justice CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court. We were of the counsel in the case of HAGAN against WALSH referred to. The action was tried before Judge CARDOZO about two years ago. The testimony upon the trial was taken by the official stenographer of the Court. We were both, until very recently, under the impression that a copy of the testimony had been furnished by the stenographer to his Honor, Judge CARDOZO, but now find that no copy of such testimony had been furnished to the Judge, for which reason he could not intelligently have decided the case.

It further turns out that the stenographer's notes taken upon the trial have been lost. For these reasons a motion has been made by the plaintiff's counsel, and granted by the Court, directing a retrial of the action.

We beg you to insert this explanation of the case, in justice to Judge CARDOZO, as neither of us have any ground to complain of him.

H. P. TOWNSEND,
of counsel for plaintiff.
NELSON SMITH,
of counsel for defendant.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

Politics in Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The studied malice and conspicuous treachery of the New-York *Tribune* are winning for it a proud pre-eminence among true Republicans in this section. Its attempt to belittle the recent Republican Convention in this State, held at Jefferson City on the 22d inst., is not unexpected, but some of its comments are so disingenuous, and based so little in truth, as to challenge contradiction. In a recent issue, the *Tribune* says:

"Missouri is not likely to elect Collectors of Internal Revenue and Post-masters to the National Republican Convention, whatever other official-ridden States may do. The State Republican Convention at Jefferson City, yesterday, settled that question in advance by refusing to renominate President GRANT."

I was a delegate to that Convention, and I assert that the Convention not only did not refuse to renominate GRANT, but that every mention of his name during the whole proceedings was received with enthusiasm, and, though not formally instructed for GRANT, every delegate to the National Convention is understood to be heart and soul for him. There were considerations of local policy, not easily explained, nor of much interest to your readers, which induced the Convention to refrain from a positive and formal instruction for GRANT; but the resolutions indorsing his Administration were received with shout after shout of approbation, and it was with difficulty that the enthusiastic mass could be restrained from nominating and instructing for GRANT then and there. The statement that the Convention "refused to nominate" GRANT is a falsehood; no such effort was made, and the sentiment of the Convention was overwhelmingly in favor of his renomination.

While on the subject I may be permitted to say that the Convention was the largest delegate convention ever assembled in the State, and that a more earnest, united, harmonious and determined set of Republicans never met together on any occasion. There were 600 delegates present. Every county in the State was represented, except three or four, which at this season of the year are practically inaccessible, and the proceedings were marked by a degree of harmony and enthusiasm seldom witnessed. The Republican Party in Missouri is united, compact, thoroughly organized, and eager for the fray. We are all the stronger for the defection of SCHURZ, GRATZ BROWN & CO., who for two years past have been in secret alliance with the Democracy. As we have survived their treachery, so we shall outlive the covert attacks from the *Tribune*, and in due time we expect to attend the political funeral of all these recreant Republicans.

C. M. W.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

Gas Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have of late devoted a large part of your columns to the exposure of various abuses, especially those connected with that grasping monopoly, the modern gas company, I venture to add a few words upon this fruitful subject. When we received one of our late gas bills, (that from Dec. 16 to Jan. 16,) we found to our amazement that it was double our usual bill. We knew, as all families do, the amount of gas ordinarily burned, and found upon comparison that, while we were charged an advance of precisely 100 per cent. upon the two Winter months of last year, we had burned, upon a liberal calculation, twenty-five per cent. more, leaving an overcharge of seventy-five per cent. Upon inquiry, we discovered that our neighbors were complaining in the same way—their bills, like ours, were absurdly exorbitant. Complaint at the office met with the usual polite (?) attention which gas companies exhibit. Reference to last year's bills, showing what our average consumption of gas had been, were answered by the very probable assertion that our register was very likely out of order. When the man whose duty it is to examine the register came upon his next visit, and we mildly suggested some error, he was as snappish and impertinent—well, as employes of gas companies usually are, which is saying quite enough, as your readers well know. The next bill in the same way showed an absolute overcharge of fifty or sixty per cent., perhaps more. The only way in which I can account for it is that, as there is some likelihood of our being reduced to a normal extent through the overthrow of the Ring, the gas companies mean to show themselves equal to the emergency by relieving the City from what might otherwise prove plethoric wealth. I will mention that as ours is one of the down-town companies, it appears that *all* are equally interested in the good work.

It is a pleasant reflection that not only do we have no "servants of the public" in this favored city, but that the public are such obedient servants of the monopolists as they have been proved of late. It is likewise a consolation to know that, in the Metropolis of what we are fain to call the only free country in the world, we can be cheated out of our money *ad libitum* with no chance of redress, have life and limb endangered by irresponsible and absolute railway companies, and our streets left in such a condition as to invite pestilence, while the only hope left us of ever bettering our condition is through agitation in the public journals, a resource of which most fortunately no monopolists have as yet been able to deprive us.

R.

Unprofitable Case of Life Insurance.

A Hartford life insurance company has recently been called upon to adjust a loss caused by the death of Miss EUNICE WHITBECK, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1870, in the ninety-third year of her age. The *Courant* gives the following details of the case: "She was insured twenty-five years ago by Mr. ABRAM A. OAKLEY, of Columbia County, New-York, for his own benefit. Mr. OAKLEY probably expected to realize handsomely after a few payments, but the venerable spinster of three score and ten didn't die, and after some years becoming discouraged at the constant drain upon his resources, he assigned the policy to one PETER CONKLING. The latter bore the brunt of annual payments for seven years, and gave it up as a bad job, assigning the policy to JAMES CONKLING, who was plucky to the end, and paid regularly up to the year of his death, which occurred when Miss WHITBECK was ninety or thereabouts. Meanwhile, the case had become famous in the office, and No. '2,615' was looked upon as a veritable curiosity in life underwriting. After Mr. CONKLING's death his executors made the payments, and so much a custom had it become that they made one payment after her death, which they did not learn for several months, residing several hundred miles away. This of course will be refunded. The executors will receive the amount of the policy, $1,300, which is about half the amount paid in premiums by them and their predecessors.

Unexpected Return of a First Husband.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Feb. 24.

We learn that a gentleman from Brunswick County, who some years ago emigrated to the far West, has lately returned here, to find that his wife, believing him dead, had married another man, by whom she has had one child. The first husband, who, by the way, was as poor as a church mouse when he left here, but is now worth some $60,000, has succeeded in regaining the person and the affections of his legitimate wife.

Earthquake Shock in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Press, Feb. 27.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning many of our citizens were awakened by the jarring of the houses, rattling of the windows, and a loud noise resembling a roll of thunder, which seemed to come from the north-east and go away to the south-west. That the strange noise was the shock of an earthquake is the general impression. The same mysterious noise and jarring were remarked in different places in the vicinity of the city. To the inmates of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad buildings it seemed as if some heavy, solid mass had been cast against the structure, or two ponderous masses had come in contact, the concussion causing the building, which is very long, to creak and strain. From reports of residents at Powell's Station, on the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from the city, the shock seems to have been heavier than it was in this immediate neighborhood, one gentleman declaring that he believed it had started all the shingles on the roof of his house from their fastenings.

Another Upward Movement.

The removal of the Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company from the river-front building near Broome-street, to the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, adjoining Grace Church, is the latest noticeable occurrence in the up-town movement. The new location is well selected, and the building, when the alterations are completed, will be an additional attraction to a locality which already contains some of the finest retail establishments in the City. During alterations the sales-rooms and offices of the Company will be on the second floor, which is temporarily fitted up for the purpose.—*Express.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.

NOS. 19 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE. WATCHES, WATCH CHAINS, A CHOICE STOCK, AT CLOSE PRICES.

—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

"There was an old gentleman in Brighton, last year."

And he spent most of his time looking at the town clock. If, however, he had owned one of the great Geneva Watch Company's watches, he would have been able to do much better, for the reason that he would have had in his pocket a much better authority. This celebrated Company has lately become bankrupt, and has ordered its agents to sell off its whole stock, worth over $1,000,000, at any price which can be obtained. As a consequence, the agents are selling gold watches for $15 each, and silver as low as $6, at the store which they have taken, No. 763 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Nourril" is not a Poison which Destroys the system, but is scientifically prepared for the permanent cure of Neuralgia. Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S manufactory, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

West Carpeting, No. 450 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50 each, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED

GARDINER—DYCKMAN.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, at the Reformed Church, Courtlandt Town, N. Y., by Rev. Jeremiah Searle, of Peekskill, R. NICOL GARDINER to MARGARET A. DYCKMAN.

WYCKOFF—BURNETT.—At the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 29, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, assisted by E. E. L. Taylor, ROYAL H. WYCKOFF and MARY E. BURNETT, both of the City of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, MARIA, widow of the late George Bailey, aged 71 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Staten Island, on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOGGS.—In this City, 29th ult., JOHN D. BOGGS, youngest son of Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, United States Navy, in his 30th year.

Funeral in Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., today, Friday, March 1, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M., returning leave New-Brunswick at 5 P. M.

BLISS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, CAROLINE, infant daughter of Harriet M. and Charles Bliss, M. D., aged 15 days.

BROWER.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, 29th ult., JOSIE, daughter of Isaac V. and Mary Brower, in the 23d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. B. Peck, No. 97 Wilson-st., Williamsburg, on Friday, March 1, 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Millstone, N. J., for interment.

COLLIER.—On Wednesday, 28th ult., ELIZABETH, widow of Richard Collier, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Collier, No. 237 West 11th-st., on Friday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOKE.—Suddenly, of membranous croup, CHARLES EDGAR, only child of C. Latimer and Fannie R. Cooke, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral today, (Friday,) March 1, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., at 1½ P. M.

DORTIC.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, JOHN J., eldest son of S. O. and A. A. Dortic, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 East 47th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HANNAH.—Thursday, Feb. 29, at Jersey City, PHILIP D., infant son of John and Frances R. Hannah.

HADDEN.—On the 28th ult., CAROLINE, wife of David H. Hadden.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. Banks, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

IRELAND.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, of meningites, JOHN H., Jr., the only son of John H. and Annie V. Ireland, aged 7 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 60 Lispenard-st., on Saturday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock.

MACMULLAN.—In this City, on the 28th ult., GEORGIANNA, wife of Geo. W. MacMullan, and daughter of Walter Mead, of Orange, N. J.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 4 o'clock from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th-av. and Pacific-st. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

Williamsburg and Jersey City papers please copy.

NUNNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, WM. J. NUNNS, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 157 East 28th-st., on Saturday, March 2, at 1 o'clock.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on the 27th day of February, ISAAC WICKHAM OSBORN, in the 23d year of his age.

Sag Harbor papers please copy.

PLUMB.—At Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872, ELEANORA DUGLISS, wife of William R. Plumb, and daughter of the late Hosea Dugliss.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, at his residence, corner of 129th-st. and 1st-av., CORNELIUS L. PURDY, in his 68th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARCELLS.—On the 28th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH PARCELLS, in the 88th year of her age.

The funeral will be attended at 12 M. on Saturday next, from the residence of Rev. George C. Lenox, at Woodbridge, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9 A. M.

SKILLIN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, No. 156 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 28th February, REUBEN D. SKILLIN, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Pacific-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Friday the 1st of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Take Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

SAVAGE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 28, ANDREW D. SAVAGE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 West 13th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, 27th inst., LOUISA A., wife of Henry E. Willard, and daughter of the late Charles Irish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Friday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WARD.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, CATHARINE E., widow of the late Samuel Ward, and daughter of the late James Ward, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the Reformed Church, in 34th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Franklin, N. J., on Saturday.

WEBB.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 29, 1872, ROBERT D. WEBB, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hiram Lodge No. 449, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WILDE.—At Dobb's Ferry, Thursday morning, Feb. 29, ARTHUR HENSHAW, son of James, Jr., and Harriet E. Wilde, aged 11 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

Publish this Day:

I.

PRIME'S TRAVELS.

AROUND THE WORLD.

By S. I. G. PRIME, D. D.

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3.

"Rev. Dr. Prime, Editor of the New-York Observer, a short time since completed a journey around the world. Leaving New-York, he reached San Francisco by way of the Pacific Railroad, stopping for a while at Salt Lake City. He made an excursion to the Yosemite Valley, of which he gives a graphic account. From San Francisco he steamed straight across the Pacific to Japan; thence through the Inland Sea to China; then through the Straits of Malacca to Calcutta. From Calcutta he made a long trip into the interior of India, the limit being Lodiana, two hundred miles north of Delhi. Thence he went, by way of Allahabad, to Bombay; through the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb and the Suez Canal to Suez; and onward through the Mediterranean, to Jaffa and Jerusalem, whence he made a trip to the Dead Sea. On the return journey the route led from Beyroot to Constantinople and Athens; thence to Brindisi, in Italy; then overland, by way of Naples, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Berlin and Cologne, to Paris, and London, and thence across the Atlantic, home to New-York. The route followed by Dr. Prime thus belted the globe around its fattest zone. In such a journey no man could fail to see much. Dr. Prime saw more than most men could, and describes what he saw better than most men can."

II.

A NEW NOVEL BY MISS BRADDON.

THE LOVELS OF ARDEN.

By M. E. BRADDON.

Author of "Fenton's Quest," "Aurora Floyd," "Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Eleanor's Victory," &c.

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III.

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NOTES

ON THE

FIRST CORINTHIANS.

By ALBERT BARNES.

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REISSUE OF BARNES' NOTES. The following volumes are now ready: Gospels, 2 vols.; *Acts*; *Romans*; *First Corinthians*. 12mo, cloth, $1 50 per vol.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER

OF THIS WEEK

is full of matters of interest.

SIDE LIGHTS OF WESTWARD TRAVEL. By Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D.

RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, D. D. By Rev. S. C. TAYLOR, D. D.

HE CAME TO HIMSELF. By Rev. CHARLES WADSWORTH, D. D.

JUDGE BRADLEY'S LETTER ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. By Prof. TAYLOR LEWIS, of Schenectady.

THE OAK GROVE OF MAMRE. By Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D. D.

LETTER FROM ITALY, AFFAIRS AT ROME. By Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, Jr., D. D.

HOME READING—FASTENING THE ENDS. By MARION HARLAND.

An instructive family paper that no one need fear to take home.

OFFICE NO. 4 NEW CHURCH-ST.

On the 21st of March next an extra edition of 25,000 copies will be published in addition to the regular issue.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM, BY WILSON. "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," 75 cents; also, J. R. Thomas' beautiful ballad, "Dreaming, still Dreaming," 30 cents; "She Wandered down the Mountain Side," 30 cents; "Elsa Gavotte," Wellman, 30 cents; "Mignon," waltz, Godfrey, 40 cents, &c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,

NO. 686 BROADWAY,

Are offering special bargains

in CHINA, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $65 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion.

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N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good, healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are inactive and torpid, bile is there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off the slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice, and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodations and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building, north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where, on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercules have been formed in the lungs, and whether a patient can be cured or not. But they must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, McLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs; crystal prismatic day and night signs, most sparkling and ornamental. Call and see. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED real bronze and ormolu chandeliers, purchased from late sale, offering at one-third cost open. Call and examine. Bargains in china and glass. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., is No. 601 Broadway. Come to headquarters without intervention of gas-fitters. McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

$100,000 GOLD. —ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 13; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 108 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND Other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 29, the sales noted being respectively made by the auctioneers named:

By MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at public auction, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 27 West One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $13,000; purchaser, JOHN CROMWELL. The four-story brown-stone front store dwelling and lot, No. 880 Second-avenue, east side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, sold for $15,000; purchaser, SAMUEL ALDENBERGER, and one building lot on the south side of East One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, sold for $4,850; purchaser, ROWLAND DAVIES.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at public auction, the lot of land with building thereon, known as No. 55 Wooster-street, south-west corner of Broome-street, in size 18.4 by 74, sold for $25,000, and the three-story brick house and lot No. 167 Wooster-street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, sold for $16,250; purchaser of both parcels, JAMES SLANE. The figures realized may be termed fair.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, a three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lease of lot situate on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold for $10,500. Purchased by CARL RICKNAGEL, the holder of a second mortgage on the property. The lot is owned by the Astor estate, and is leased for twenty-one years, with covenants for renewal, the ground rent being $200 per annum. The house rents for $1,300 per year.

By JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, Esq., referee, a two-story and basement brick house and lot on the south side of Hoffer's-lane or place, 220 feet 8 inches west of Eleventh-avenue, sold for $5,084, the sum noted including the amount of the mortgage on the property with interest, being as stated $2,134. Purchaser J. D. DAVISON, the defendant in the foreclosure suit. Hoffer's-lane is between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at a receiver's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq., receiver, a lease of the property known as No. 173 Broadway, situate on the north-west corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, embracing a lot 21 by 100, with the four-story and basement iron and stone building thereon, lately, in part, occupied by the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, the lease sold being disposed of as a part of the assets of that Company; with and [illegible] the office furniture, consisting of sofas, counters, desks, &c., was also sold. The lease is one for fifteen years, dated May 1, 1867, the annual rent being $10,000 per year, with taxes and assessments added. It brought $20,300, the purchaser being Mr. JAMES A. ALEXANDER. The auction was well and fairly conducted, printed copies of the law, with all its provisions, being distributed throughout the room, and the sum realized was larger than it was anticipated would be the case prior to the sale.

In addition to the above sales, real estate as follows was offered by Messrs. MULLER & Co., and the bids noted received, but no transfer of title effected: Four-story brown-stone front store, dwelling and lot, No. 909 Second-avenue, adjoining the premises above noticed as sold, $14,750 bid. Premises No. [illegible] Canal-street, near Hudson-street, embracing a lot 25x[illegible], with three-story brick building thereon, $27,000 bid. Premises No. 240 West Twenty-seventh-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, comprising a three-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, $12,800 bid, and two building lots on the south side of West Fortieth-street, 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 98.9, $25,000 bid for one and $24,000 for the other. The following adjournment of legal sales expected to occur closed the day's business: By JAMES M. MILLER, sale of lot on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, adjourned until Thursday of next week, March 7. By Messrs. BLEECKER & Co., sale of premises Nos. 196 and 198 Elm-street, near Broome, adjourned also to March 7, and by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., sale of house and lot on Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, adjourned without day.

To-day at the Exchange, at auction, a valuable property on East Tenth-street, near Broadway, will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.; also, a house and lot on Clinton-place, between Mercer and Greene streets. Legal sales of tenement property located on Mulberry, near Spring-street, and on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, will, in addition, be conducted by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, while at another legal auction the sale of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First and Second avenues, is also announced for to-day by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following City real estate: Three lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, together forming a plot 125 by an average depth of 80 feet, sold for $75,000, and four lots on the south-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, with two lots in rear, fronting on the street, sold together for $35,000. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale by another broker, without stating name, of two lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth-street, 150 feet east of River-side-avenue, for $6,000.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Feb. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., No. 27 West 130th-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 18.9 x99.11, (rear line 20 ft.), house 45 ft. deep	$13,000
4-story brown-stone store, dwelling and lot, No. 880 2d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., lot 20x81	15,000
1 lot, n. s. East 109th-st., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x 100.11	4,850

By Hugh N. Camp.

House and lot, No. 55 Wooster-st., s. w. corner Broome-st., lot 18.4x74, house of little value	$25,000
3-story brick h. and l., No. 167 Wooster-st., w. s., 219.6 ft. s. of Houston-st., lot 25x100	16,250

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone h. and l., n. s. West 55th-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 18.9x100.5, Astor lease for 21 years, with covenant of renewal, &c., ground rent $200 per annum	$10,500

By James M. Miller.

2-story brick h. and l., s. s. Hoffer's-lane or place, 220.8 ft. w. of 11th-av., lot [illegible]	$5,084

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JUST ISSUED.

THE MONTHLY RECORD, FOR MARCH.

Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge. WILLIAM TUCKER, NO. 720 6TH-AV., ABOVE 38TH-ST.

DWELLINGS AND VACANT LOTS.—Owners of dwellings or vacant lots wishing to sell or rent solicited to furnish particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. $500,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York or Westchester property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE five-story and cellar building, built by day's work in the most substantial manner for manufacturing purposes, together with engine, boilers, pulleys, shafting, steam elevators, and building heated by steam from cellar to top floor; size of ground, 75x100, one half covered by building. Further particulars, apply to J. W. MCGUIRE, 175 Broadway, rear basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a valuable four-story house (with extension) on Columbia College lease, in West 48th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. [illegible] East 17th-st., or Box No. 2,652 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 60 Wall-st.

$62,500 FOR AN ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop new house; best location in New-York; 25x55x100; this is a bargain. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 64 [illegible]-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive." ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 3 Wall-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$225,000.—A DESIRABLE BLOCK of sixty-four lots, west of Central Park, above 60th-st.; terms easy. Also, plots on and near the Grand Boulevard, 59th to 180th-st.; also, on 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY-FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on premises of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Leight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 39, EAST [illegible] WEST 18TH-st., 75x100 feet, running through to 19th-st. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

$28,000.—A FULLY-FURNISHED house, upon Lexington-av., near 53d-st., for sale; size, three story, 20x40 feet. Permits of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FOUR-story and attic English basement brown-stone house, location, West 23d-st.; $14,750. Apply to A. SORNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 14 East 74th-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and buildings for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, OR WILL BE altered to suit a good tenant—house No. 147 Bleecker-st., third house west of [illegible]-av. Apply to RICHARD F. BERRIAN, No. [illegible] South 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY [illegible] ... EDWARD MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST BUSINESS portion of Washington-st., a four-story brick store, well located. To a prompt purchaser a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 50 East 14th-st., (Union square.)

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—A fine corner house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, [illegible] and extension, for sale on [illegible] terms, with or without furniture. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—[illegible] brown-stone [illegible] house, 25x60 and extension; price reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FINE DWELLING-houses, in good locations to rent or for sale. GRISWOLD & HUBER, ASTOR-PLACE, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

$13,000 FOR A THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 18x50x100 feet, in 18th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, the fourth house north of 60th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 182 Nassau-st.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF FOUR LOTS on 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AN OLD and well-established business; confectionery and restaurant; there is an excellent run of family and party custom. For particulars inquire of CHARLES GRAEF, No. 22 Broad-st., New-York, or address BUSINESS, No. 211 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER—Twenty-one building lots on Jackson-av. will be sold for $4,750, if sold within sixty days. This is a fine place for a factory. For map and particulars, address C. P. ERHARD, Woodside, Long Island.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 13 HANOVER-place, Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., 20x100; in good order; immediate possession; fifteen minutes from Wall-street Ferry. Apply to FEREGO, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of E. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 99 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country-Seat

FOR SALE on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 400 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; no waste land; splendid mansion, 60 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; also, a new building, 40 by 100, arranged for a club-house or academy; sixty acres level ground, suitable for a race-track; also, a grist and saw mill, twelve feet head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple-orchards, and one pear-orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health, it is unsurpassed anywhere; the atmosphere dry, and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment.

Address HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by [illegible] hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av.—in "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect, is advised to call on J. S. & C. A. STAPLES, No. [illegible] State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CASPER, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 83 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and basement; commands full view of the harbor, lot 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired. EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Consul grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,500, or can be sold in parcels.

BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; price, $45,000, or will be leased. House and lot No. 130 Centre-st., this City; lot 25x87 feet. Terms, as to any of the parcels, 60 per cent. mortgage. A. T. MAN, No. 56 Wall and No. 56 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-PLACE FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, Green's Farms, Conn., on New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York, a desirable residence, with about thirty acres of choice land. Green's Farms district is one of the most healthy and pleasant spots between New-York and New-Haven. The place offered for sale has been the Summer residence for the past thirty years of a wealthy New-York merchant, now deceased. It is about a mile south-west from Southport, Conn., and on the New-Haven Railroad, with depot on the place. Price for house, grounds, furniture, tools, utensils, live stock, &c., $25,000; terms easy; possession on a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. J. TAYLOR, Green's Farms, Conn.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED, at one of the most celebrated watering places in America. House newly furnished and property in A No. 1 order. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only small payment in cash required. Address H. G., Box No. 4,327, New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR sale at Flushing, Long Island, situated on Sanford-av., on high ground. House, 44x50, of superior finish, with all the appointments that are combined in a first-class city residence; grounds artistically laid out, consisting of four acres, stocked with rare, ornamental and fruit trees; large brick barn; within ten minutes walk from depot; seventy-five minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily; to be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT THROGG'S NECK, NEAR Pelham Bridge, several beautiful cottages, with six to eight City lots, splendidly located; have water fronts on East Chester Bay; well supplied with shade-trees; very healthy; convenient to three steam-boat landings and New-Haven and Harlem Railroads. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply at No. 16 Chambers-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A COUNtry-seat for sale, six miles from the City Court-house; new and first-class improvements; high ground, pure air and beautiful scenery; abundance of choicest fruit, and thirty-five acres of best land. EDWARD MERRITT. Refers to Richard F. Merritt, No. 67 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad.—Lot 50x125, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 Times Office.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILlage of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large out-buildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; such a farm seldom in market. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 278 Broadway.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY COUNtry-seat, with over fifty acres of fertile land, plenty of fruit, large well-built house and other buildings; healthy, pleasant and convenient to New-York. For sale at a bargain, or exchange for house in City. Address M. D., No. 52 8th-av., or call from 9 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY FRENCH-roof and brick basement frame house, 28x36x100; has all the modern improvements; splendid location, high ground; Westchester County, near 3d-av. bridge; will be sold at cost; terms to suit. Address C. W. MARCUS, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,300 Broadway.

A HOME—FLUSHING, THIRTY MINutes from Hunter's Point; nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruitieries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, bowery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 143.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE VILLAGE OF Hackensack, five minutes' walk of depot, two and one-third acres, cottage (twelve rooms), barn, &c., grounds laid out in lawn, shrubbery and fruit; terms easy. Apply at No. 25 Leonard-st., up-stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, 9 to 11, or at Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE, stable, and from one to four acres of choice land, fruit, shade, &c.; price from $8,000 to $10,000, according to amount of land taken. Inquire at office of M. J. FOSTER, architect, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE—HAMILTON & WALLIS, NO. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a desirable house, near depot, general conveniences, well located, pleasant neighborhood; $10,000, one-fourth cash; easy terms.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 NASSAU-ST., cor. Pine, make specialty [of] real estate, Orange, N. J. Particularly desirable property, advantageous prices for rent, sale, exchange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA. FOR SALE.

The residence of the late E. F. Pieter, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 36 Beaver-st., or to

BLACKWELL & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st., New-York.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 28, 30, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 24, 30, 40, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 2, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST., Nos. 35 and 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL-ST., And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST., APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET,

SINGLE OR IN SUITES.

New and furnished to order, with all MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, including use of STEAM PASSENGER ELEVATOR, on third, fourth and fifth floors, Nos. 32 to 38 Broadway. Prices moderate.

Apply to NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE stores in the new building corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av.; also about 18x50, being very deep; apartments for living will be partitioned off the rears, if required; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 20 3d-av. (Bible-house.)

TO BOOK-PUBLISHERS, IMPORTers of china-ware, and light goods.—To Lease the premises No. 656 Broadway, 30x130 feet, for a term of years; terms low. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 125 and 127 Duane-st., 50x97 feet; five-story store, No. 409 Broadway, 27.6x100 feet; the four lofts of No. 408 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORKSHOPS, 25 feet front, 45 feet deep, one or five years, at $15 each per month. No. 8 Essex-place; water and water-closets. Inquire of G. MYERS, No. 29 2d-av.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TEN LOTS, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears; a splendid location for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE and basement on Bowery. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,300 Broadway.

NO. 12 GREAT JONES-ST.—STORE property.—The lot with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, NO. 60 WALL-ST., for lawyers and others; also, two dwellings in Brooklyn for sale or to let; reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT DAY, Room No. 10.

A HANDSOME OFFICE TO LET.—Inquire between 2 and 4 o'clock. JOHN LAMBERT, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Room No. 21.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 35 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 34th-st.	$7,500
16th-st., near 5th-av.	3,600
38th-st., near Park-av.	3,000
4th-av., near 9th-st.	2,400
40th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
38th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
Lexington-av., corner house	2,700
Lexington-av., near 54th-st.	3,000
40th-st., near 6th-av.	2,000
22d-st., near 7th-av.	2,000

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

JUST ISSUED.

THE MONTHLY RECORD, FOR MARCH.

Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished, to be had at office, or mailed free of charge. WILLIAM TUCKER, NO. 720 6TH-AV., ABOVE 38TH-ST.

TO HOUSE-OWNERS AND HOUSE-HOLDERS.—The majority of all the tenants in New-York will have decided by the 1st of March whether or not they will retain their houses for a new term. We solicit for our books a description of such as may be open to the market for rent or for sale. JAS. B. EDWARDS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 277 West 23d-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 108 BROADWAY, real estate broker and auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars at once. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

TO LET—BROOKLYN.—FOR INSURance or other business, the first-floor office in No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, formerly occupied by the Manhattan Insurance Company; fine opportunity for some New-York company to start a branch office. Apply to J. H. CORNELL, No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE will rent their furnished house for a year from 1st of May next. It is located in 36th-st., between Madison and Park avs., and is completely furnished throughout. For particulars address E. K., Box No. 1,092 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONtrose, Watcessing, Roseville, New-ark—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; fine variety residences and villa sites for sale; farms and other property to exchange. GERRY & KLOTZ, No. 29 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 2 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RENT AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A GENtleman's modern residence; has every convenience; twelve acres; grove, garden, stable, &c.; one mile from depot; rent $1,500. CRANE & GLASBY, No. 216 Broad-st., Elizabeth; R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

FURNISHED VILLA TO LET—KAtonah's Wood, adjoining the Jay Homestead, Bedford, N. Y.; high ground, healthy region and commanding extensive views. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 22 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house No. 42 East 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For permit to examine the house apply to R. C. LORD, No. 120 Greenwich-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE FARMS AT low agricultural rates. Also, fine country-seats for sale or exchange at and in the vicinity of Katonah and Croton Falls, in Westchester County. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, in the Summer months, in Westchester County. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 18, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE SECOND floor of a private house; arranged for two dentists or physician. Call at No. 37 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 3 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 330 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.

A house well located, between 10th and 23th sts., also, a house between 30th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs., for rental. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMily in or near Bergen, N. J., containing nine or ten rooms, with bath-room and gas; not further than thirty or forty minutes from New-York; house with a garden would be preferred. Letters containing particulars as to rent and location sent J. F. H., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,970 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address L. P. H., Box No. 2,067 New-York City Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do the work without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James B. Walter, deceased,

Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing at north-east corner of 123d-st.

Four lots, south side of 124th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor, HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix, Of the estate of James B. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee:

EXCHANGE-PLACE.—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange-place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 30 feet in width in front and rear, by 78.6 feet on the easterly, and 79.3 feet on the westerly line.

BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS.—The plot of land, together with the four-story French-roof brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st. and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.

PEARL-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 220 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 26.1 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney, No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots situate on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located, [illegible] above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 400 feet; both fronts are located on the Heights for first-class residences. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 155th, and 8th-av.; St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 155th-st., is 100 feet wide.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

(Successor to Johnson & Miller.) Office, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE, MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY in the NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN. By order of Frederick Schobes, Esq.

Two splendid pieces of WHARF PROPERTY, situated on KENT-AV. BASIN, between HEAP AND RODNEY STS., directly opposite proposed CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about ten city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 15 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and lime dealers, iron-founders, distillers, molasses, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready. Also, by order of the same owner:

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s., 300 feet, s. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s., 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.

MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.

Crème de la Crème of the avenue.

BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots. Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s., 97 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

HEWES-ST.—N. w. s., [illegible] ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

HOOPER-ST.—N. w. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

ROSS-ST.—S. e. s., 201 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

PENN-ST.—S. e. s., 21 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 4 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s., 54 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 3 lots.

MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. w. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.

LYNCH-ST.—S. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.

MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 5 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 2 lots.

Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., (Successor to Johnson & Miller,) No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, SPLENDID PROPERTY ON THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE, situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, at 2½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sanswick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island. THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York. Particulars hereafter.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 90th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 89th-st., extra size, 27.1x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.

Also,

EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.

CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores, and lots, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.

Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition.

Supreme Court sale, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of fourteen Central Park and Grand Boulevard lots, bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the heart of the great west side, with Central Park and the Zoological Gardens east of it, and the Riverside Park, the Hudson River and Riverside Boulevard on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is high, dry and healthy.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 3 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, plaintiff's attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DWELLING ON 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of the executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased,

EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—The valuable dwelling, together with the extra large lot of ground known as No. 19 East 12th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.; house is two stories, attic and basement high stoop, brick, 25 by 46.6, with inclosed piazza, and has the water and gas; the lot is 25 feet front, 25.0¼ feet rear, 148.4 feet on the west side, 155.9 feet on the east side. Or the same several dimensions more or less.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 10TH-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

TENTH-STREET.—The very desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone, house and lot No. 46 East 10th-st., north side, just west of Broadway; house is 25x55 feet, and dining-room extension three stories high, 18x25 feet; contains four water-closets, two bath-rooms; heated by hot-water furnace; parlors and dining-room and halls frescoed, and entire house in thorough order, built by the owner for his own use. Lot 25x94.9 feet. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

For maps and permits, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,

The valuable church property on east side of 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. [illegible] about 85x125 feet. Size of lot, 49.4x100 feet.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT United States Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, on the 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872. At the San Antonio Arsenal, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

- 900 Rifled Muskets, springfield, cal. 58.
- 42 Sabres, light, cavalry.
- 132 Non-com. officers' and musicians' swords.
- 242 Bridles, curb, cavalry.
- 1,161 Saddles, cavalry.
- 46,823 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 50.
- 4,203 Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 52.
- 7,190 United States Centre-fire Cartridges, cal. 50.

Also gun-carriages and caissons, with limbers, sling carts, spare wheels, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, horse equipments, and various other articles. Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned. CLIFTON COMLY, Captain of Ordnance, commanding.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY (Friday,) March 1, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

2,710 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,320 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo Madoo from Palermo.
Immediately after within their store:
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
300 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
120 half boxes London Layer Raisins.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MAGEE, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 239 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1872.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES.—Will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, by order of Rear-Admiral Smith, a large quantity of condemned provisions and small stores; condemned equipment stores, consisting of old Manila and hemp rope, Manila and hemp stuff, old scrap iron, &c., and about 2,000 bbls. rosin, belonging to the Construction Department. Catalogues of the articles can be obtained upon application to the Commandant. J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, United States Navy.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH). DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 26. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, mental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 128 Times Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 12. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ALONZO PLACE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $200 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN CONVERSATION AND Literature. Care of Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESsons in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

CORNER OF 19TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

CORSETS A SPECIALITY.

SPRING GOODS RECEIVED.

Most elegant shapes in Paris Coutille and French Woven Corsets.

Can suit every style of figure.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURES IN ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces and Pads. NURSING CORSETS.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

Particular attention to orders.

A BEAUTIFUL CASHMERE SHAWL for sale. A bargain if applied for soon at No. 246 West 12th-st.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STYLES FOR EARLY SPRING, AT MME. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 838 Broadway, and at the various City branches. Novel and elegant designs for ladies' and children's garments.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. OFFER BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL, THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 23D-ST., EAST RIVER. FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER. CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS, NO. 935 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST. BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST. YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST. DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 38TH-ST. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE, a fine assortment of first-class Pianos on very reasonable terms. A good second-hand, nearly new, very low for cash.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING.

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Matinée at Adelphi Hall SATURDAY EVENING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 40c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FINE country-seat of about ten acres or more, with large house, not over one and three-quarter hours from City, to pay in stock of a first-class mining company which is now paying and has for a long time paid quarterly twelve per cent. per annum, and will no doubt double the production at no remote date. New-Jersey preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 1,370 New-York Post-office, with full description of house, grounds and location, lowest cash price, and amount of mortgage, if any.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse; experienced in care and management of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; ninety years' City reference. Address M. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 34 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; would do fine washing; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at the Vaucluse, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; capable of marketing if required; fourteen years' best City reference. Call at No. 135 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands soups, game and jellies; is a good baker and pastry cook; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 203 East 39th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; an excellent baker; no objection to the coarse washing; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 200 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable, and good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; country or city; good references. Call at No. 259 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS MAKER would like to hire out by the day; is an excellent fitter and trimmer; expert operator on any machine; terms moderate; good City reference. Call or address No. 306 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse, or make herself generally useful; very respectable; good references; country or City. Apply at No. 255 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it thoroughly; is neat and economical; would go out by the day; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 341 East 16th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, and does up fine muslins, &c.; good City reference. Apply at No. 240 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES CAN GET FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS AT NO. 135 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV. ALL WELL RECOMMENDED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a good family seamstress; would do light chamber-work; has good City references. Apply at No. 665 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups and pastry; an excellent baker; first-class City reference. Lady can be seen at No. 228 East 29th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to take charge of a baby from birth. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 252 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting; does linens in superior style. Apply at No. 405 3d-av.

COLORED SERVANTS—ROOM NO. 8 Bible-house; colored servants from Charleston, Savannah and the South direct; some now waiting positions.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 291 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as child's nurse; would wash for the child if required; good City reference. Call at No. 121 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl as cook, or to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook; a good baker; understands meats, soups and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some washing, if required, in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 136 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook in a small family; excellent reference from last employer. Call at No. 330 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced laundress, with best City reference. Call or address No. 466 6th-av., Room No. 4.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, constantly on hand at SIMMS' select agency, No. 541 6th-av.

A. FELTON & CO., NO. 445 6TH-AV. (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have a number of select servants, both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. [illegible] East 14th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or as waitress in a small family; unexceptionable references from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Pacific-place, 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands making bread, biscuit, pastry and a variety of desserts; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; City or country; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 East 23d-st., in the store, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook and to assist with the washing, and the other as chamber-maid; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; will assist with the chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 229 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a family's washing at her residence, the best of reference if required. Call at No. 270 3d-av., corner of 27th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 148 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to plain sewing; fourteen years' references. Call for two days at No. 348 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as nurse, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 518 West 38th-st., near 10th-av. Call after 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; will assist in washing and ironing; good City references from last place. Call at No. 150 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 435 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do chamber-work or waiting; City reference. Call at No. 409 West 19th-st., first-floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A restaurant; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 518 West 39th-st., near 10th-av., after 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant Swiss man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man who properly understands the care of horses, and is a good vegetable gardener; satisfactory reference to prove ability. Address M. M., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no family; is a first-class gardener and florist; understands all its branches thoroughly; has the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 126 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of thorough knowledge of his business in greenhouses, grapery, fruit and vegetables, and laying out new places; unexceptionable reference. Address C. P., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by single man who understands the business thoroughly; no objection to attend to farming in connection with gardening. Address J. L. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; twelve years' reference for greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, laying out new places, &c.; no incumbrances. Address A. B., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Italian boy, speaking French and English, as waiter in a private family, and to make himself generally useful; good reference. Can be seen at No. 139 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced colored coachman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and has unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Call or address W. A., No. 137 West 17th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands the care of horses, a situation as groom or second waiter; good City references. Address E., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT groom; understands the care of horses; has worked several years in England. Address for two days No. 137 West 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 269 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE man, a situation; understands hot and cold grapery, store and greenhouse, laying out of grounds, gardening in general. Apply to H. D., 57 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City reference given. Call on or address A. L., at Bonner's saddlery, No. 27 West 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, HAVing no incumbrance, a situation as gardener; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit and vegetables, the laying out of pleasure-grounds, &c., &c.; also, wife will take care of a gate lodge; good City reference. Address J. J. H., No. 76 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITuation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address EDWARD, harness-store, No. 34 West 24th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEman, employment in an office, bank or general business; has had many years' experience in mercantile pursuits, and is familiar with accounts both American and English. Address G. D. E., Box No. 116 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS READY FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general house-work, &c.; no charge unless place furnished. Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—MAN FOR horses and garden or farm work; wife for house-work, in small family; must be capable. Apply at No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 33, from 12 to 1 this day.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY IN A shoe-store; one who is willing to work and make himself useful. Apply at No. 16 Warren-st. Not over 15 years old.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, (Sweden preferred;) one to cook, wash and iron; the other as waitress. Apply on Friday, before 1 o'clock, at No. 130 West 11th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. APply to E. RIDLEY & SON, corner Grand and Allen sts., fourth floor.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; one that can bring good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 137 2d-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CLARK and GEORGE S. CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John D. Clark and George S. Clark, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN ISDELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Reuben Isdell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. fl5-law4wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry S. Leszynsky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and further that second and third meetings of the creditors pursuant to the provisions of the 27th and 28th sections of the said act will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of February, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. mh1-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY E. FULLER and CHARLES H. GROVES.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Mary E. Fuller and Charles H. Groves, of the City of New-York, within said district, both individually and as copartners, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 8, 1872.

JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 196 Avenue C, New-York City. JONATHAN H. CRANE, No. 40 John-st., New-York City. } Assignees. f10-law3wF*

NO. 2,306.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH C. SCHANCK, WILLIAM S. BANTA, and AARON C. SCHANCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elijah C. Schanck, William S. Banta and Aaron C. Schanck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872. ALFRED BENNETT, Assignee, of No. 156 West-st., New-York City. f23-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of DAVID J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Creditors—You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of March, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section twenty-seven of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Feb. 29, 1872. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of UTLEY HARE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Utley Hare, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1872. CHARLES H. WIGHT, Assignee, mh1-law3wF* 56 Chambers-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER P. LONG and ALBERT B. GOREY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated, New-York, Feb. 17, 1872. JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Highteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH E. JANES, } Executrixes. f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1872. EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor. LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix. mh1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KREHL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 125 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1872. CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor. ja19-law6mF*

PROPOSALS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY, BUFFALO, FEB. 27, 1872.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 42 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Penn., a distance of about forty-two miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work if they do not desire the entire line. H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.
CALABRIA....Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA....Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA....Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA....Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA....Wednesday, April 3, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FROM BOSTON.
PALMYRA....Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA....Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA....Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA....Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA....Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Feb. 10, TRINACRIA, Saturday, Mar. 2.
Saturday, Feb. 17, COLUMBIA, Saturday, Mar. 9.
Saturday, Feb. 24, AUSTRALIA, Saturday, Mar. 16.
Saturday, Mar. 2, EUROPA, Saturday, Mar. 23.
And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC....March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC....March 9, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC....March 23, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..Mar. 6, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Mar. 13, at 8½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN....Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..April 10, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Mar. 2, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $65 and $[illegible], currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE....DANRE....Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, April 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
March 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....May 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 14.
MISSOURI, Capt. F. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaving Pier 27 E. River, at 3 P. M. Direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Saturday, March 2
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Mar. 13
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. [illegible] ... COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue [illegible] ... Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable [illegible] ... issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., corner of [illegible].

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 7, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 107 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

North Atlantic Express Co., NO. 36 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

W. B. Shattuck & Co. BANKERS, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.
As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS IN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Houston & Texas Central Railway Company's 1st MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency. For sale by John J. Cisco & Son, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED **10 Per Cent. Bonds,** for sale by George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, new County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 9, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:
Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 8, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $250,000.
Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 380, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.
Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.
No bids will be considered at less than par.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb 28, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary. BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT. CITY BONDS.
6s of NEW-YORK CITY, 7s of JERSEY CITY, 8s of HOUSTON CITY, FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January last, the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.
Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of March, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 28th inst. until March 7. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY. FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. 9 1-8 Per Cent. Upon the Investment. SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS. AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.) ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE. In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, OF THE Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana. Price 95 and Accrued Interest.
This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County, it affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.
For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.
At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.
Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.
JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway. AT 90 AND INTEREST.
We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of, this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.
We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD, And those of the PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.
TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID. Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST. FULL PAID STOCK. Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds. Price, 95 and Interest. RECOMMENDED BY ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y. Send all letters to Post-office Box No. [illegible].

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Montclair Railway Company, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.
Issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.
These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.
The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 22, 1870.
Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.
The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.
The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.
Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.
The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.
Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.
JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor. Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICES to No. 70 Broadway and No. 15 New-st., where we will continue our general business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, Government securities, &c., on commission. A. & L. NEILSON.

FINANCIAL.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST. NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, GUARANTEED BY N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.
Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.
For sale or exchange for marketable securities by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND BONDS.
The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 84 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c., Great Western Railway Company. FEB. 19, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS. NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will close at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 8th March, and remain closed until the 20th March. Per order THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.
A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank on and after the 28th inst. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the instalment of $50 per share on the scrip stock of this Company yet remaining unpaid be and the same is hereby called for, and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less Government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. New-York, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 189 Chatham-square, and No. 62 New-Bowery, New-York.
NOTICE.—Interest on deposits made now will be dated from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,396 16.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES P. BRITTON, JOHN VAN VECHTEN, FRANK MARKHAM.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 5 New-st. CHARLES P. BRITTON, JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of JOHNSON & MILLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. H. MILLER retiring from the firm. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR., WILLIAM H. MILLER. New-York, March 1, 1872.
The undersigned will continue the business at the offices formerly occupied by the firm, where W. H. MILLER may, for the present, also be found. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN as BRIEN, ADAMS & BRIEN, carrying on business as plumbers at No. 264 Bleecker-st., New-York, and No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, is dissolved by mutual consent. The New-York business will hereafter be carried on by Mr. TIMOTHY BRIEN, and the Brooklyn business by Mr. MARTIN J. BRIEN, at the old stands, to whom all payments of outstanding claims will be made. TIMOTHY BRIEN, WM. ADAMS, JR., MARTIN J. BRIEN. NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1872.

No. 30 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for conducting a general banking business as successors to HENRY TALMADGE. We receive deposits, allowing interest thereon, execute orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, gold, United States bonds, and other securities. Negotiate loans upon approved collaterals, and make collections in all parts of the country. HENRY TALMADGE & CO. HENRY TALMADGE. HENRY P. TALMADGE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.
THE FIRM OF LOCKWOOD & CO. having been dissolved on the 28th inst. by the death of Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, the surviving partners will continue the business under the same firm name. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR., WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD, THOMAS B. CAPEN, JAMES S. WELLS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHILDREN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—[illegible] warranted sound and kind, and can be used by a child [illegible]; [illegible] wagon and harness for [illegible] children. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.
A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Top and no top buggies, rockaways, four seats, $150; Buggy, $100; pony phaetons, no top, $125; Park phaetons, also express wagon, $100. Cheapest in the City.
A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no-top buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 145 Eldridge-st.
FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, suitable for dog cart, coupé or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. 17 West 27th-st.
TO LET—STABLE NO. 128 WEST 30TH-ST., accommodations for five horses and as many carriages, with rooms for coachman. Apply at No. 38 West 27th-st.
NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with me Dec. 26 does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. MICHAELS, stables Nos. 211 and 213 East 47th-st.
LIGHT ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY, pole and shafts, built by Adams; in fine order. Price $140. Apply at No. 123 West 23d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CHARLES F. OWENS DESIRES TO inform his friends and the public that his new restaurant for ladies and gentlemen is now open at No. 42 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Large parlors and dining-rooms, with an excellent larder and careful attention.
NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., WITH BOARD.—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table boarders can be accommodated.
NO. 348 WEST 21ST-ST., TWO DOORS FROM 9TH-AV.—A handsomely-furnished second floor, with all modern improvements; also, hall room on third floor; with first-class board; to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.
NO. 191 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large room on second floor, with ample closet room, and single room, together or separately, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.
NO. 209 WEST 25TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two rooms with board to single gentlemen; good neighborhood and convenient location.
NO. 25 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED, with board, large room, with water, pantry, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.
A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WELL-furnished second-story rooms, with board, to two or three gentlemen, or a married couple. No. 319 West 18th-st.
NO. 227 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Large, sunny room, on second floor front; other rooms, for single gentlemen, with good board; references exchanged.
ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near 5th-av. and 48th-st.; references exchanged. Address M. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.
NO. 139 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite or singly, with or without partial board; prices reduced; home comforts; references exchanged.
NEATLY-FURNISHED PARLORS to let, with board, to gentlemen and wives; also, accommodations for single gentlemen; references. No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.
NO. 36 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Breakfast at 8 and dinner at 6 o'clock. Summer prices.
[illegible] HOTEL, NO. 8 WAVERLEY-place, corner of [illegible].—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; Moderate prices.
TO RENT—WITH BOARD AND PRIVATE table, a suite of rooms on second floor, in the house No. 464 5th-av. Apply at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.
NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board at moderate rates; also table board.
ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite and single, from $4 to $20 per week.
TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN THIRD story of brown-stone front house, No. 404 East 50th-st.; fine location; either furnished or unfurnished to suit party hiring.
A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen only, in the house of a private family, 20 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TO LET.—FRENCH FLATS, SIX ROOMS, ON 3d-av., near 24th-st., in good order. B. F. MELROSE, No. 513 3d-av.
NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HALL-ROOM on third floor to rent, with board, for $12 per week; references exchanged.
NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.
NO. 128 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR IRV-ING-PLACE, large room and bedroom, also one hall bedroom, to let with board; reference required.
NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets, hot and cold water, and bath-room attached; terms moderate.
MADISON-SQUARE.—FRONT ROOM SEC-ond story, with board. No. 21 Madison-av.
FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY-FUR-nished front rooms, just vacated, to let.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta B. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 22d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1872. BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of February, 1872. BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, f16law6wF* Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Seligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1872. RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of January, 1872. RUNKLE & ENGLEHART, ja26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR., ROBT. H. FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, JR., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 6-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872. JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872. JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons—for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the office in the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1872. HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872. HARNETT & FLANAGAN, f16-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PERSONAL.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE Bryant and Stratton or Packard's Business College are earnestly requested to send their present address to S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway. If all such who read this notice will send their own address, and that of any other members within their knowledge, they will confer a favor upon S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON—MIGNON.
Season at New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch respectfully announce the farewell appearances of Mlle. Christine Nilsson (prior to her departure for Europe), commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock, upon which occasion, will be performed Ambroise Thomas' opera, MIGNON.
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON....as....Mignon
Mlle. Marie Leon Duval, Mlle. R. Ferretti, M. Capoul, M. Jamet, M. Lyall, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Wednesday Evening, March 6—IL TROVATORE.
Friday Evening, March 8—MARTHA.
Saturday, March 9, at 1½, doors open at 12½—GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, FAUST.
Seats now at the Academy; also 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway's Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. THE NAIAD QUEEN with all the ARTISTS AND FEATURES of the BLACK CROOK. GRAND CONGRESS OF STAR DANSEUSES.
Last night but one of Miss Kate Santley—Miss Jenny Lee.
Last night but one of the Great Mazeppa—The Goat—Clown Dog—The Infant Ballet—The Juvenile Athletes—The Spanish Minstrels—The Illuminated Fountain—The Chest Wall—The Great Ballet Troupe—and the Amazonian March.
On SATURDAY NAIAD QUEEN Matinee.
On MONDAY, March 4, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and her London Burlesque Company, with Mr. MARK SMITH, will appear in LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. — The successful burlesque of Poll and Partner Joe. Pauline Markham, Belle Howitt, Rollin Howard, A. H. Sheldon, and full and efficient burlesque company.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. — Engagement of the young actor, Charles T. Parsloe, and his talented pupil, Little Sallie, in the new romantic drama, OUT AT SEA. New scenery, songs, &c. Preceded by Mary Price dances, &c.
MONDAY, March 4—BARNUM'S CANNIBALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. S. W. BUTLER....MANAGER. THE GREAT SENSATION BURLESQUE, BAD DICKEY. THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST, E. D. DAVIES, AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DR. HOLLAND TO-NIGHT. ASSOCIATION HALL.

GO TO COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. ANOTHER GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
Sale of seats commences today at 10 A. M. at Box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie office, the junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.
The MULDER-FABBRI Grand Opera Company. THE FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Three Prime Donne, Mme. Fabbri, Mme. Anna Bishop and Mlle. Clara Perl; Muller, the great baritone; Levy, the cornet, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. ANNOUNCEMENT.—By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle of LALLA ROOKH by MONDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance here until that date. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Mulder-Fabbri Company. JOHN F. COLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

LAUGHING GAS. THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, No. 24 CLINTON-PLACE. Have the honor to announce that Dr. COLTON kindly volunteers one of his amusing LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, March 1. The entire net proceeds for the benefit of the ASYLUM. The evening will commence with a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. TICKETS 50 CENTS. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, March 1, at 2½ P. M. FOURTH CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianist, and Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Vocalist. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL. The JUBILEE SINGERS' last Concert, with a most attractive programme of the Slave Songs, which, as sung by these ex-slaves, have awakened so general an enthusiasm. FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Hall and at Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 50 Reade-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

GO TO COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

THE AUTHOR OF "KATHRINA" TO-NIGHT—ASSOCIATION HALL.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.
NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MEL-VILLE'S loan and jewelry office. Cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, [illegible] and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.
AT HYMAN'S, NO. 69 BROADWAY, COR-NER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Elm-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Bleecker-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Bleecker-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the easterly side of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1872. WALTER ROCHE, GRATZ NATHAN, WILLIAM STUART, Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER'S STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. EVERY EVENING until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.
This play comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX! NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA. BOX-BOOK OPEN For a second VETERAN MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, March 2.
N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M.; the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR. Last week of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS. Last six nights of Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS....as....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER....as....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of CASSIUS, in JULIUS CÆSAR. MR. WM. CRESWICK will also make his reentree this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of BRUTUS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE. LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
March 18, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE. In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION. THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB" TO-NIGHT. ASSOCIATION HALL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY'S [illegible] Time Tells! Time Tells! G. L. Fox's Famous Nursery Legend, Humpty Dumpty, Distances all Competitors. THE HIM HEE HE GOES! Crowded Houses Nightly. New Stars, Bright Sensations, and Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun. [illegible] First week of the accomplished Sisters, [illegible], in a Novel Act. [illegible] Secure your seats early.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and Broadway. MARRIAGE. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.
The Talented Artist, MR. MACKAYE AS COL. GRAY. | The Beautiful Tragedienne, MISS GRISWOLD AS MRS. BROOKS.
MARRIAGE, EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST. CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES. EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT....Director. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA, by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN, forming an exquisite and fascinating picture RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY. SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING BY THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.

DR. HOLLAND, "TIMOTHY TITCOMB," LECTURES TO-NIGHT ON "THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW," ASSOCIATION HALL. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the Hall.

GO TO COOPER INSTITUTE TO-NIGHT. BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, No. [illegible] East Houston-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2½.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DR. T. S. LAMBERT. SUBJECT—"BIOMETRY; OR, THE MEASURE OF LIFE!" ITS INDICATIONS AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. **Friday Evening, March 1.** SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE. Longevity and Vitality, as affected by HABITS, RESIDENCE, VOCATION, and INTELLIGENCE. Some portions of New-York City healthy, other portions unhealthy. Why? Practical applications to Life Insurance. The long-lived pay too much. Tickets 50 cents. Previous tickets admit to this Lecture.

BY INVITATION OF PETER COOPER, Abram S. Hewitt, and many other prominent citizens of New-York, **SIDNEY WOOLLETT** Will give his celebrated RECITATION of THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH, At the GREAT HALL of COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY, MAR. 11. At 8 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents; a limited number of reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the principal bookstores and at the door. N. B.—Any communications for Mr. Woollett may be addressed to No. 380 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. FREE LECTURES—At the University Chapel, Washington-square. Law Course by JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., on *The Crisis that led to the Adoption of our National Constitution*, on FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, at 8 P. M., precisely, in the large hall. SATURDAY, March 2, the lecture will be delivered by Major J. M. BUNDY, editor of the New-York *Evening Mail*, on "Democracy." Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRIN-ters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:00 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. [illegible]
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays).
4:30 P. M. Express train for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:00 P. M. Northport way train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ALBANY.

Rumored Opposition of Street Railroads to Any Rapid-Transit Scheme.

The New-York Charter Reaches the Senate Next Tuesday.

Constitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions in the Court of Appeals—Election Days to be Made Holidays—The Proposed Board of Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 29, 1872.

The entire morning session of the Assembly was spent on general orders in Committee of the Whole. The only bills that gave rise to much discussion were two, introduced by Mr. BERRI, of Kings—one to abolish the "Supervisor at large" of Brooklyn, and the other to abolish the County Auditor of Kings County. It was claimed by the mover of the bill that both offices were unnecessary and were only created to give place to Democrats. With regard to the Auditor Mr. BERRI said his duties did not require a week's work during the year, and they were all performed by a clerk who received $1,200 per annum, while the Auditor received $3,000 for doing nothing. JACOBS, MOSLEY, and other Democrats claimed that the only object of the bill was to legislate Democrats out of office, and that if the County Auditor, who was a Democrat, was to be thrown overboard, the newly elected City Auditor of Brooklyn, who is a Republican, ought to go with him. Both of these gentlemen forgot to tell the House that for the last two years they have helped pass bills to legislate every Republican whom they could reach out of office in Brooklyn and elsewhere, and that they both voted, two years ago, for the infamous bill to oust Mr. SHAURMAN from the office of Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County, for no other reason than because he would not consent to pack juries in the interest of fraudulent voters and ballot-box stuffers. The bill to abolish the Auditor's Office was progressed; the other was ordered to a third reading.

QUICK TRANSIT.

The surface railroad men have lately arrived in strong force at Albany, and rumor credits them with the discreditable mission of trying to prevent the passage of any practicable scheme of quick transit through the present Legislature. It is well known that the horse railroad companies have always been opposed to everything that would relieve the people of New-York from the necessity of patronizing their dilapidated, overcrowded and filthy cars, and they have, doubtless, done their share in bribing past Legislatures to refrain from interfering with their monopolies. But they have not got the Tammany Ring to help them this year, and their thinly-disguised trick of trying to defeat all schemes of quick transit by a multiplicity of antagonistic and rival bills, is not likely to be successfully played. An executive session of the joint Railroad Committee of the two Houses is to be held this evening, when one or more of the bills now pending will be definitely acted upon.

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The Senate Committee on Cities has decided to set apart Tuesday evening next for a hearing on the charter, when all opponents of the measure will have an opportunity of presenting their objections. Many Republican members of the Legislature are in favor of accepting the issue made by the Democratic Assemblymen, under the lead of TOM FIELDS, and going before the people of New-York at the next Municipal election, with an admission that the charter is a Republican measure, and that the Republican Party in the Legislature has proved itself to be the only reform party. They are also ready to accept the issue involved in the ninety-second section of the charter, (prohibiting all sectarian appropriations,) which some of the Democrats availed themselves of as an excuse for voting against the charter. That issue has got to come, sooner or later, and Republicans are not afraid to try it now, and in the City of New-York. One of the leading members of the Committee of Seventy, who has always been a Democrat, and who has done more than any other man for the success of the charter thus far, told a fellow-Democrat yesterday, who was trying to induce him to go in with the newly-reorganized Democracy, under the lead of TOM FIELDS, under the promise of getting a "good thing" in the coming distribution of the spoils, that he had altogether mistaken his man. "The present Legislature," said he, "has done a more magnanimous thing than was ever done by any Legislature in this State. It has passed a non-partisan charter for New-York, which throws all power into the hands of the people, and gives them in fact, as well as in name, 'local self-government,' when it had the power to pass a partisan charter and take possession of every office in the City. For one I thank them for it, and will sustain them in it; and you will find that the people will sustain them too. Although the ninety-second section of the charter, as it now stands, was not in it when it left the Committee of Seventy, yet I can tell you that if the Democratic Party think they can win under an honest vote and a fair count, such as we intend to have in the next election, by making sectarian appropriations an issue in the canvass, it will find itself wofully mistaken. Had it not been for the Reform movement and the Committee of Seventy, the opposition to the element which you calculate on to carry an election in favor of sectarian appropriations would have swept the City of New-York last November. It was only the interposition of the Anti-Ring whirlwind and the Committee of Seventy that prevented the feeling aroused by the riots of last July utterly swamping the Democratic Party of New-York City." It was evident that the "reorganized Democrat" to whom this speech was delivered imbibed therefrom an idea or two that had not before entered his head.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE NEW-YORK SPECIAL SESSIONS.

A novel and important question—that of the constitutionality of the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York—was argued in the Court of Appeals here today. It was an appeal taken by one HUBER, convicted in the Special Sessions of petit larceny. Mr. WEHLE appeared for the appellant, and District Attorney ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN for the people. The impression is strong among the lawyers who listened to the argument that the decision will be adverse to the Court of Special Sessions, in which case there would be a general prison delivery on Blackwell's Island. To-morrow will be argued the case of LOOKUP EVANS, the abortionist, convicted of an assault on ANN O'NEILL with intent to commit manslaughter in the second degree.

MAKING ELECTION DAYS HOLIDAYS.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee have decided to report a bill making all election days holidays. They will also report a bill placing private individuals and corporations on the same footing as banks with regard to usury, making the penalty for taking usurious interest double the amount of legal interest.

ROSSA AND TWEED.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this P. M. on the contested seat case of ROSSA against TWEED. J. H. REYNOLDS appeared for Mr. TWEED, and put in an answer to ROSSA's amended memorial, in which he claimed, even admitting all ROSSA stated was true, there was not enough to warrant the Committee in going on to take evidence. The Committee decided to take the answer into consideration, and thereupon adjourned.

EXPENSE OF POSTAGE.

The Senate Committee to investigate the expense of postage for the Legislature for the past ten years, held a short session this evening. Two witnesses were examined. The Postmaster here exhibited an order from TREWILLIGER, issued at the opening of the present session, for $[illegible] worth of revenue stamps, in value from two cents to $1, which were to be charged as postage-stamps. Mr. WENDELL, a jeweler in this city, swore to the purchase by CUSHMAN, when Clerk of the Assembly, of a set of jewelry which he paid for with postage-stamps. The stamps were afterward resold to the Post-office.

SOME INVESTIGATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. PRINCE, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has appointed the following sub-committees to make investigations in New-York City: In the District-Attorney's Office—Vedder, Strahan and Hill. In the County Clerk's Office—Plummer, Hayes and Tilden. In the Register's Office—Niles, Toban and Tilden. These committees will hold their sessions next week.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will give one more day to the hearing of the charges against the Commissioners of Emigration, and for that purpose will meet at Castle Garden, New-York, on Saturday morning next, when they invite all having any testimony to give to be present, and give it privately.

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF COMMERCE.

A bill identical in its provisions with the one introduced in the Assembly some weeks ago by Mr. TWOMBLY, to create a commercial district for the port of New-York, and a Board of Commerce therein, and to define its powers and duties, was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. ROBERTSON. This bill was fully noticed at the time of its introduction to the Assembly. It will be remembered that it confers upon the proposed board, the powers of the present Commissioners of Docks, together with similar powers in respect of Brooklyn docks, the superintendence of Quarantine, the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration, those of the Commissioners of Pilots, of the Harbor Masters, and the Port Wardens. S.

Evening Session of the Assembly—Mr. Husted on the Insurance Resolution—The Judiciary Committee and the Civil Justices.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 29.—At the opening of the Assembly this evening, Mr. HUSTED attempted to resume his remarks on the resolution calling upon Superintendent MILLER to comply with a former resolution by reporting to the House the evidence taken on the examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Speaker ruled that he could not go into a discussion of the merits of the original resolution, as that had already been disposed of by the House, and therefore HUSTED was obliged to defer his defense of the Mutual Life till another occasion. He said, however, if the object was simply to get hold of the evidence for the use of the Standing Committee on Insurance in their investigation of MILLER's Department, he had no objection to it; but he claimed this evidence, relating, as it does, to the private affairs of Mutual Life, had no right to be printed and spread before the world for the benefit of rival companies. The evening session was confined to general orders, and among bills ordered to a third reading was Mr. BERRI's, abolishing the office of Auditor of Kings County. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 5 P. M. Monday, for the purpose of hearing the friends or opponents of Mr. FOLEY's bill to reorganize the Civil Justices' Courts of New-York. The same Committee will meet at 4 P. M., at the same hotel, on the 12th of March to hear the same parties on FOLEY's other bill to reorganize the Police Courts of the City. The Joint Railroad Committee met this evening and heard Mr. HARD on behalf of the corporators of the Manhattan Railroad Company as to their right to be represented in the combination which has been formed for a Broadway underground charter. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 29.

A large number of petitions were presented in favor of continuing the present management of the Erie Railway. To exempt the property of wives of ministers from taxation.

REPORTS.

Bills were reported for the relief of religious societies in Kings County, and other religious bills were also reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced to elevate the standard of medical education. It requires the Regents of the University to appoint a board to examine all candidates for medical diplomas, five members of which must vote in his favor; to create a commercial district for New-York and a board of commerce therein, and define its powers and duties; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to divorces. It makes no additional causes such conduct on the part of the husband toward the wife as shall without just cause deprive her of the society of her relatives or friends, or of attendance upon public worship, or shall designedly render her life unhappy or uncomfortable.

PASSED.

The bills passed were to improve Banker-street and Union-avenue, Brooklyn; to amend the General Railroad act; in relation to petit jurors in Westchester County. The Senate soon after adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill to incorporate the Palmer Elevated Railway Company.

It fixes the capital stock at $5,000,000 with power to increase the same from time to time to $10,000,000, if more than one road be built. It applies the provisions of the General Railroad act to the Company. One road is to start from the junction of Hudson-street with Chambers-street and West Broadway, New-York City, and run along Hudson-street to Ninth-avenue, and thence to the Harlem River. The other road starts at or near Chatham-square, runs through the Bowery to Third-avenue, and thence to the Harlem River. The roads may have two or four tracks. The construction of the roads shall be commenced within four months, and completed within one year and six months. Fifteen cents may be charged for transporting passengers the full length of the road, and ten cents for intermediate distances. Five per cent. of the net income of said railways shall be annually paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House in Committee of the Whole ordered many bills to a third reading.

In the bill repealing the act to provide for the election of the Supervisor at large for Kings County, and requiring a three-fourths' vote in the Board of Supervisors to appropriate moneys, Mr. MOSLEY moved to strike out the first section, saying that the bill was entirely useless. Mr. BERRI defended the bill, and Mr. MORTON also spoke in favor of it. Mr. JACOBS said the object of this bill was simply to legislate a Democrat who had just been elected to this office out of office. Kings County was a strong Democratic County, and if this sort of legislation was fair to the people of that county he had no objections to its being put in practice. Some further discussion was had, when Mr. JACOBS moved to amend by having the bill take effect at the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

THE GRAVEL CHARGES.

Mr. ALVORD had consent to submit a report from the Committee of Ways and Means on charges against Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED, in connection with furnishing gravel to be used in Central Park. The report concludes by saying that:

"HUSTED stands entirely acquitted of any fraudulent practices in connection with the sale of gravel to the City of New-York or Department of Parks, and that his action as a member of the Legislature was not, in any manner, controlled or affected by any corrupt or other bargain therewith."

The report was ordered to be printed.

BILLS.

Mr. COLES had consent to introduce a bill requiring a vote of two-thirds in Boards of Supervisors throughout the State to appropriate moneys. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill to repeal the act providing for the election of Auditor for Kings County. Debate sprung up, in which the Republicans took the ground that these offices were created merely for political purposes, and that they were entirely unnecessary. The Democrats, on the other hand, insisted that the proposition to abolish the offices was based on the desire simply to legislate Democrats out of office. Without disposing of the question the Committee rose and reported progress.

INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. LITTITT, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution

Calling upon the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to report forthwith whether the testimony taken by him in the case of the New-York Life Insurance Company is filed in his office, or that he be held in contempt of the House, as he had failed to send in a proper answer in reply to a former resolution of the House.

Mr. JACOBS doubting whether this was a question of privilege, moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary. Lost. Mr. HUSTED rose to discuss the propriety of the adoption of such a resolution as this, claiming that the original resolution should never have been adopted, but gave way to a motion to take a recess till 7½ P. M.

On reassembling the evening session was confined to general orders.

Theta Delta Chi—The Annual Dinner.

The secret college society of Theta Delta Chi held a convention and had a dinner last evening at Delmonico's, under the auspices of "The Charge." E. DOUGLAS CORNELL, of Buffalo, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year, and L. P. APPELMAN and Mr. SHIELDS members of the Grand Lodge. The orator was Prof. MCCANDLESS, of William and Mary College, and the poet LEWIS HALSEY, of Hobart College. Among the guests present were JOHN BROUGHAM and Gen. WM. S. HILLYER.

The Weldon Homicide.

THOMAS FOLEY, who killed JOHN DELANEY, near the Weldon Cross-roads, on Sunday morning, has been arrested, near Sparta, and will be taken to the Morris County Jail, at Morristown. FOLEY claims that he did not kill DELANEY, and that the wounds were inflicted by his brother MICHAEL. In any event, he believed the killing justified in self-defense, or in defense of his brother, and decided to give himself up for trial, and with this intention he placed himself in the hands of the constable who arrested him.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 29.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to exempt from internal tax canned fish, jellies, preserves, prepared mustard, &c., passed. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to permit the accused in criminal cases to testify in their own defense, and moved its indefinite postponement. The bill was placed on the calendar. Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely on the memorial for the establishment of an educational test for suffrage. Mr. CHANDLER rose to a personal explanation, and read a letter from a gentleman in Jackson, Mich., stating that somebody had sent him certain "Reform movement" and "Liberal Republican" documents under his (CHANDLER's) frank, and that of Senator MORTON. The writer expressed his astonishment that these two distinguished Senators should circulate such publications, and asked Mr. CHANDLER to send him no more documents unless they had the true ring. Mr. CHANDLER said that his frank on these documents was a forgery, but as the whole Liberal Republican movement was a fraud, he was not surprised that those who were engaged in it resorted to forgery. Mr. MORTON also stated that the use of his frank on these documents, or on any such, was a fraud and a forgery. Mr. TIPTON rose to a personal explanation and said he had been almost as unfortunate as Mr. CHANDLER. He had sent one of that Senator's speeches to a constituent, and had had it indignantly returned, with a request that if he indorsed such sentiments, he would never send his frank to that constituent again. [Laughter.] Mr. CAMERON called up the bill to admit six Japanese youths to West Point Academy. Mr. CASSERLY opposed it, but it passed.

ARMS AND FRENCH AGENTS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. CARPENTER said that when a suit was brought in a Court of law, the first thing done was to test the sufficiency of the complaint, conceding the facts to be as claimed by the plaintiff. If that rule had been followed in this case, the preamble and resolution could easily have been disposed of; but if the friends of the Administration had taken that course, the charge would have been heralded all over the country that they were trying to avoid investigation. The time had now come, however, when the question of law might safely be raised. But first he would speak of the origin of this preamble and resolution. Politics was a strange thing. The Tories in England were attempting to bring on a Ministerial crisis by charging Mr. GLADSTONE with having made a treaty which placed England bound hand and foot at the feet of America, and at the same time certain American Senators were attempting to get up an excitement on a state of facts which had been known to everybody for a year or more for the purpose of affecting the next Presidential election. Mr. SUMNER said the facts had not been known to him until a few weeks ago. Mr. CARPENTER said they might have been known to any one who examined the reports of the Department. There had been no concealment in the matter—no attempt to cover up anything. Everything done was in execution of the acts of Congress, and had been laid before the country; yet now, just on the nick of time for effect upon the Presidential campaign, an excitement was raised about this matter, and the legitimate business of the country postponed to consider it. As to the motives of the Senators who had made this assault on the Administration, one of two things must be true; either they must believe there was no foundation whatever for it, and introduced the preamble and resolution for mere clap-trap and party purposes, or they must believe that our Government had violated its neutral duties, and they took up the club for a foreign nation and brandished it over their native land; and, as the latter supposition would imply, not merely lack of patriotism but even a certain degree of treason, Christian charity compelled him to say that these Senators did not believe that the charges had any foundation in fact. Had they ever thought of the position they would occupy if their case could be made out and Prussia should make war upon this country to secure redress for the wrong done her? Had they ever considered the position they would occupy as American Senators called upon to vote supplies to carry on a war which they had in advance declared to be just on the part of Prussia? The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had compared himself and Mr. SUMNER in this matter to Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT on the Alabama question; but there was one great difference between the cases. Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT did what they did to prevent their country from committing a wrong, but after the wrong had been committed, they never moved a committee of investigation for the purpose of making out a case against their country. It had been remarked that the Democratic Senators took no part in this discussion, and the fact had been attributed to a desire to let the Republicans engaged in it do all they could to injure their own party; but he had a kindly feeling for the Democratic Party, having been a member of it as long as he could be innocently, [laughter,] and he was willing to give them credit for a higher motive—unwillingness to take any part in so unpatriotic a proceeding. In this connection, he quoted RUFUS CHOATE's declaration, that the Democratic Party had always burned with a youthful, vehement, exulting, progressive sentiment of nationality. Mr. SUMNER had said yesterday that this case naturally opened with the resolution of the French Assembly. That was true, and it was to be regretted that the case, having opened in France had not been allowed to close there. [Laughter.] The Senator had denounced the saying of the brave old Commodore DECATUR—"Our country! right or wrong!"—as a heathen one. This was not strange in view of that Senator's attempt to make out a case for Prussia. Those words should excite an uneasy feeling in his mind. Mr. SUMNER said he had denounced it not as Commodore DECATUR's saying, but as a commonplace of vicious politics. Mr. CARPENTER then discussed the question of international law involved in the case. He said that under the influence of a desire to make a case against England, our publicists had been inclined of late to adopt and advocate the strictest doctrines as to the obligations of neutrals. They had gone to the extreme verge in that direction, and much further than he thought. He would rather that our Government should abandon the Alabama claims than that it should abandon the high ground that it ought to take as to the rights of neutrals. It had been the policy of our Government ever since 1825 to sell all the surplus and unsuitable arms—unsuitable in the sense that we had others more suitable. Nobody questioned our right to sell arms in time of peace, and the only question was whether, when two foreign nations got into a war, we were bound to abandon our well-settled policy. The whole subject by all the authorities, was one of good faith. Neutrality was a thing of degrees. Absolute neutrality would prohibit sales to either belligerent, but limited neutrality would admit of sales to both parties indifferently, provided there was no intention to aid either. There was a broad distinction between continuing in a policy previously adopted in time of peace, and adopting a new policy pending the war which would tend to turn the scale between the belligerents. Having discussed this at length, Mr. CARPENTER said, in conclusion, that he regretted this debate because of the effect it would be likely have in exciting doubt as to the wisdom of our naturalization laws. Those laws were based upon the theory that every naturalized citizen wholly renounced allegiance to the land of his birth, and became, in the fullest sense, an American citizen. But, if a man coming from a foreign land, seeking and obtaining admission to our citizenship, and afterward being elected to a seat in the United States Senate, and having there a place on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which gave him free access to the archives and the secrets of our State Department; if such a man, with all his experience and advantages, could not rise above the old feeling of allegiance to his native land, then the people would naturally ask whether other men with less capacity and less advantages could do it. Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. CARPENTER whether he meant to charge that he had not cast off his allegiance to any foreign country? Mr. CARPENTER—When I want to charge that, I will charge it. Mr. CARPENTER then repeated what he had just said about a man who could not fully cast off allegiance to his native land, but he protested against any one charging him with Know-nothingism, because he had always opposed it. Mr. SCHURZ said that if the case remains as it is now before the civilized world, the precedent is already set, and it is our duty to break off the point of that precedent by showing that if any wrong was committed, the people of the United States did not approve it, and are ready to punish those who committed it. That is the duty of the patriot. The Senator from Wisconsin cannot frighten me by saying "Our country, right or wrong." In a certain sense I say so too. My country in the United States, and I say, "My country, if right, to be kept right, and if wrong, to be set right." [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. CORBETT moved as a substitute a preamble, setting forth that the whole subject had now undergone an exhaustive discussion of nearly three weeks, and that none of the allegations contained in the original preamble had been sustained, and a resolution declaring that the War Department officials were guiltless of any wrong-doing in any of these transactions, and that it was the sense of the Senate that the discussion of the subject should cease. He then reviewed at length the allegations and the evidence adduced to sustain them, and argued that they were shown to have had no foundation whatever. Mr. CONKLING fully agreed with Mr. CORBETT, and said that the substitute was eminently just and proper, but inasmuch as its adoption would prevent the investigation, he appealed to the Senator to withdraw it, feeling confident that an investigation would completely explode all the charges, insinuations and imputations that had been made. Mr. CORBETT withdrew his substitute. Mr. HARLAN moved an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. CONKLING some days since. Mr. HARLAN's amendment directs the Committee to investigate any American Senator or citizen has been in unauthorized communication or collusion with the agents of any foreign Power, which was adopted. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested to Mr. SUMNER that as it was the rule to conduct all the investigations of all matters relating to our foreign relations with closed doors, it would be well to leave it discretionary with the Committee to conduct the investigation in secret. Mr. SUMNER insisted that it was purely a domestic question relating to the conduct of our own officials. Mr. MORTON said if it was not a question of foreign relations it was nothing. The charge of corruption on the part of any American Senator had been abandoned days ago. If the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Missouri could succeed in establishing their case, the effect would be to make a case for Prussia against this country, and the cry of corruption raised by these Senators could not rescue them from that position. According to Mr. SUMNER's own argument against England in the Alabama case, Prussia would have a claim against us for consequential damages amounting to hundreds of millions; for she could maintain that by supplying France with arms we had prolonged the siege of Paris and thereby put her to enormous additional outlay and loss. Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. SUMNER had tried to make out a stronger case for Prussia against us than our case against Great Britain, because he had argued that France, when she got these arms from us, was prostrate and unarmed, and therefore we had not merely furnished one of the belligerents with arms, but had actually set her on her feet again, and enabled her to continue the war. Mr. MORTON concurred in this statement. He would not argue whether the course of Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ in this matter was patriotic. He would leave that to the common sense of the nation, but he would say: "I shall vote for this resolution, because I know as well as I know anything that has not transpired in my own presence, that this whole inquiry is a sham and a pretense, without foundation whatever, and may say I know it will result in the vindication of the Government, and I shall vote for this resolution for the purpose of squelching the scandals that have been scattered abroad from here for mere political effect. But if I thought there was reason to believe that through the Chief of Ordnance, or anybody else, my Government had done wrong, I should not vote for the resolution, because I do not believe that there is any moral or patriotic obligation resting on me to go forward and make out a cause of action against my own country. If it is made out by another Government against my country that is a different matter. The son that would voluntarily go before a Grand Jury with evidence against his own father or mother might, perhaps, think he was doing right, but the world would not sustain him. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had tried to avoid the charge of unpatriotic conduct by assuring us that even if the Committee should find that we had violated our neutral obligations, the German Government would not take advantage of it. In that case our only reliance would be on the magnanimity of a foreign Government, and there was no principle of magnanimity, or reason which would prevent Prussia from prosecuting her just claims against us. Mr. SHERMAN suggested that we could hardly expect the German Government to be more magnanimous than our own Senators, Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ. Mr. CAMERON said he was for the fullest investigation, believing that it would exonerate the officials against whom these insinuations had been made. He eulogized the President who, he said, had done his duty faithfully and was a very much abler man than was generally believed. The question was then taken on the resolution. It was adopted—yeas, 52; nays, 5. The nays were Messrs. Cole, Edmunds, Gilbert, Harlan and Wright. The question then occurred on the preamble, when Mr. HAMLIN moved to lay it on the table. Mr. A. G. THURMAN suggested that this motion, if adopted, would lay the resolution as well as the preamble on the table. Mr. HAMLIN insisted upon his motion. He wanted to get rid of this subject. It had wasted the time of the Senate long enough. He would not vote for this preamble, for the same reason that Mr. ERSKINE once gave for refusing to vote for a measure, namely, because it was "impotent, insolent and a public lie." Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order that the preamble was a part of the resolution, and could not be laid on the table without carrying the resolution with it. The Vice-President overruled the point of order, and Mr. EDMUNDS appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, but objection was made. He then briefly defended the preamble, and insisted that with the exception of the allegation of the discrepancy and one other verbal error it was in all respects true, and completely sustained by the facts adduced. Mr. SHERMAN made a renewal of the point of order, which was again overruled by the Chair. Mr. SHERMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and said it would be well for the Senate to act advisedly in this matter. In a similar case he had appealed from the decision of the Chair and the Senate had sustained the decision. Mr. SUMNER said it was very evident that the Senators on the other side were trying to avoid an answer to their last speeches. Mr. CONKLING said he would move to adjourn, so as to give Mr. SUMNER a fresh day. After further debate the question then recurred on Mr. HAMLIN's motion to lay the preamble on the table, and it was carried, Mr. EDMUNDS voting no. Mr. MORTON said that the votes of Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ to lay the preamble on the table must be regarded as a confession in open Court. Mr. SUMNER denied it. Mr. CONKLING gave notice that he was going to move to adjourn, and then said that Mr. MORTON was correct in saying that Mr. SUMNER by his vote had confessed the preposterous character of his preamble. The Senator, however, had made an unmistakable and complete confession some days since, when, after all his brave words, he asked to be allowed to huddle his preamble out of sight.

Mr. CONKLING then moved to adjourn, and, at 7 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill giving an extension of time to the State of Wisconsin for the completion of the railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior was taken up, the question being on ordering it to a third reading. Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent to have the bill debated for an hour. Mr. PETERS objected. Mr. STEVENSON asked to have read a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands. Mr. SCOFIELD objected. If members were going to filibuster all day, they might as well begin at once. Mr. COX said they would not filibuster if Mr. HOLMAN's amendment were allowed to be offered. Mr. HOLMAN asked to have read a communication of a large number of laboring men. Mr. SCOFIELD objected. Mr. HANKS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. A motion was made to lay the motion to reconsider on the table and was rejected. The letter which Mr. STEVENSON desired to have read was from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Mr. KETCHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, expressing the opinion

That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company would be entitled to receive indemnity for the lands covered by the withdrawal of the lands granted to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroads if that grant should be revived and renewed, and that if such indemnity could not be obtained within the deficiency limits in the State of Wisconsin, the Northern Pacific Company would be entitled to select the lands along the other portions of its line.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to amend it so as to grant to Wisconsin all the lands specified which would inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under existing laws if the grant were not revived. Mr. COX supported this. Mr. STEVENSON sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the above letter. He spoke of creating monopolies by giving away timber lands which were said to be of no value, and then creating new monopolies by putting a tariff on lumber so as to make these timber lands valuable. There were now pending in both Houses bills proposing to grant away two hundred million acres of the public lands—an area equal to the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. Congress should stop these gifts. Mr. HAY agreed with Mr. STEVENSON. A million of soldiers were wanting to know why Congress could give away the public lands to railroad monopolies and could not give them land warrants for 160 acres. Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, took the same ground. Mr. HOLMAN sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution adopted by the House on his motion in March, 1868, declaring that the policy of granting public lands to railroads should be discontinued. That resolution, he said, had received the combined vote of both parties in the House as a general proposition. He declared that this bill which affected three and a quarter million acres, worth from $15 to $20 an acre, was a movement in favor of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He should now move to lay the bill on the table. Mr. ELDRIDGE appealed to Mr. HOLMAN to withdraw that motion, to allow a reply to be made to the speeches against the bill. Mr. HOLMAN declined, and Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked angrily that that showed Mr. HOLMAN's consistency and honesty. [Calls to order.] The motion was rejected. Mr. BECK then took the floor, and defended his position in supporting the bill, his principal reason being that people had settled along the line of the road, paying the Government $2 50 an acre for it, on the faith of the grant. If these lands were to go to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, they would be kept out of market and held at high rates. He referred to the fact that Col. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which owned the Southern Pacific Railroad, was in Washington operating against this bill. He was one who had the interests of the country at heart would say that this land should not be reserved to the people of Wisconsin, instead of being given to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, stated that Mr. BECK was in error, as Col. SCOTT had told him yesterday that he was wholly and absolutely indifferent to the question. Mr. BANKS stated that his belief was that Col. SCOTT had made personal appeals to members of the House to change their votes. He stated that, on his honor as a member of the House. Mr. KELLEY averred that Col. SCOTT had told him yesterday afternoon that he was utterly and entirely indifferent in the matter. Messrs. KILLINGER and NEGLEY confirmed Mr. KELLEY's statement. Mr. BANKS reiterated his belief, adding that he had good reasons for it. He referred to the fact of other States having been largely built up by the bounty of the General Government in connection with railroads, and instanced the State of Pennsylvania, which was enriched at the expense of the Treasury and of the people by duties on railroad iron. Mr. NEGLEY hoped that Mr. BANKS would confine himself to the subject. Mr. BANKS said that he was following the subject very closely. There was no portion of the country that had not been aided, by State or Federal legislation, to build up a system of transportation which had made the people what they were, and without which they should degenerate into savage tribes, warring against each other. When corporations became too great, the people who created them would regulate them. Mr. SCOTT was not antagonistic to this bill, and had not interfered with it. As an evidence that that was so, he (Mr. NEGLEY) would agree to vote for the bill, although he had hitherto opposed it. After further discussion by Messrs. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, ELDRIDGE, FARNSWORTH and RUSK, in support of the bill, Mr. HOLMAN again moved to lay it on the table. Negatived. Mr. HOLMAN then moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions. Agreed to. Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, asked that the Committee have leave to report at any time. Mr. COX and others objected. The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At the Cooper Institute last evening Rev. GEORGE W. PEPPER lectured on the revolutionary struggles of '98, '48 and '67.

Prof. CHAS. CARROLL, A. M., last night delivered a lecture upon the writings of ROBERT BROWNING at the New-York University.

The Lyra Maennerchor, a German vocal organization, gave its annual masquerade last night at Landmann's Assembly Rooms.

At Essex Market, yesterday, WM. BROWN was held to answer on a charge of stealing $18 from the boarding-house No. 28 East Broadway.

"The Social Undertow" is the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening at Association Hall, by Dr. G. J. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb.)

Controller GREEN will pay today to the Department of Public Parks $60,000 for wages of laborers employed in the parks and on the boulevard.

Dr. COLTON lectures at Cooper Institute, this evening, for the benefit of the New-York Infant Asylum, of which Mrs. Commodore GARRISON is President.

Prof. EDWARD L. YOUMANS delivered a lecture last evening at Steinway Hall before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen on "Education."

We are indebted to Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, and to Capt. TRAUTMANN, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Silesia*, for favors.

PAUL E. LOWE was held in $1,000 bail at Jefferson Market yesterday, on a charge of firing a pistol at JAMES F. RANDALL, a colored waiter in the Whitney House.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT delivers a lecture tonight, at the Academy of Music, on "Biometry; or, the Measures of Life," with practical applications to life insurance.

Company H, of the Eleventh Regiment National Guard, gave its fourteenth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, last night, attracting a large attendance.

The great medal of honor of the American Institute, awarded to Mr. JAMES LYALL for his Positive Motion Loom, was presented to that gentleman on the 22d inst.

MARY SMITH and HATTIE WILLIAMS, alleged to be well-known shop-lifters, were committed at Jefferson Market yesterday for stealing from a number of stores in the Bowery.

EDWIN THOMAS was committed for trial by Justice SCOTT, yesterday, for being concerned, with others, in the robbery of EDWARD HAUFF, of No. 46 Chrystie-street, on Wednesday evening.

The Committee of the Produce Exchange appointed to select a site for the building of the Exchange, met at 10 A. M. yesterday, but adjourned to Monday next without transacting any business.

The President of the Stock Exchange announced, yesterday, that the Governing Committee had adopted a rule forbidding dealing in stocks before 10 A. M. daily, under a penalty of $50 for each offense.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange will be held today at 1½ P. M., for the purpose of considering the matter of the proposed extension of the charter of the Produce Exchange Association.

The Second Regiment Veteran Association, Col. REMMEY, President, held its third annual dinner at Delmonico's last evening. Among the invited guests were most of the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment.

OLIVER F. PAPY, who was arrested on a charge of stabbing BENJ. S. BESSON, and bailed out, was again arrested, yesterday, on a Sheriff's warrant, BESSON having a civil suit against him. PAPY gave bail in $10,000.

Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, pastor elect of the Broadway Tabernacle, is expected to arrive by the Cunard steamer *Calabria*, now due. Ample preparations have been made by his friends here to receive him with honor.

An entertainment, consisting of music, dialogues, recitations and a whistling solo, was given in the Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, for the purpose of raising funds to improve the lecture hall.

JOHN MCSHANE, of No. 442 Tenth-avenue, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax. He was held in $500 bail for examination.

A lecture was delivered last evening in Turn Hall, by AMAND GOEGG, on the "Social and Political Condition of the German People at Home." Gen. SIGEL and other prominent Germans occupied seats on the platform.

"A" Company of the Kimball Guard gave an exhibition drill and a hop last evening at the regimental armory. In the course of the evening the men of the company presented Capt. A. B. DOBBS with a handsome gold medal valued at $150.

The Eighth Assembly District Republican Association met last night. Mr. WM. GELLMAN, the President, spoke at length on the necessity of keeping the Republican Party together in the approaching contest, lest a Democratic President should be elected.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, assisted by Rev. Drs. MCNIERNY, MORROGH, MCGUIRE and MURPHY, yesterday morning administered the sacrament of confirmation, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, to 300 girls, 400 boys, and 50 adults.

Last evening, JAMES LYNCH, aged seventeen, of No. 308 East Twenty-sixth-street, while passing through Twenty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue was stabbed in the left breast by EDWARD CALLAHAN. LYNCH was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and CALLAHAN was arrested.

Four of the Nineteenth Ward gang, MATTHEW LEVERY, ROBERT LEVERY, WM. LEVERY and WM. FITZGERALD, were sent to the Island for one year each, yesterday, for assaulting Officers TOOKER, WEBB, O'BRIEN and LAMBRECHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in Fifty-ninth-street, early on Monday morning last.

F. A. GOODALL, who was charged, before Commissioner SHIELDS, with selling washed revenue stamps, was further examined yesterday, and the evidence for the prosecution closed. Counsel for the defendant moved that the case be dismissed, which was denied by the Commissioner.

The congregation of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church have resolved to erect a lecture-room and pastor's study, on a vacant piece of ground to the rear of the present building. About half the required sum for the new building has been subscribed, and it is expected the whole will be paid before the rooms are occupied.

A few days ago died an old Irish woman named Mrs. CONNOR, who for many years past kept a cake-stand at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. She outlived all attempts of the Municipal authorities to remove her, and died at last leaving property to the value of $10,000, all amassed from the sale of cheap confectionery.

At the meeting of the Eighth Ward Political Reform Association, last evening, it was expected that Mr. SIMON STERN would deliver an address on the new system of voting, as proposed by the new charter; but as Mr. STERN was delayed by some unexplained cause, Mr. BOURNE addressed the meeting. He referred to the great victory of Nov. 7, and hoped that the Committee of Seventy will not rest until their work is completed.

Another meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday, and further testimony was taken in regard to the election returns from the Fifth Assembly District, which is now represented by ISAAC ROBINSON, Jr. Mr. HENRY WISER claims to have been elected. The official returns from the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward gave Mr. WISER fourteen votes and Mr. ROBINSON 200 votes. Thirty-three witnesses have already sworn that they voted for WISER in that district. The Committee meet again this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

The Flatbush Hospital contains at present forty-nine small-pox patients.

A number of the employes in the Sewerage Department will be discharged after the present week.

Bonds to the amount of $10,000 were issued yesterday for the purchase of water-meters for the use of the Water and Sewerage Departments.

A suit has been brought against the Board of Health, by MARY J. [illegible], for removing her son to the Flatbush Hospital when sick with the small-pox. The young man died in the hospital and his mother asks $10,000 damages, claiming that he was well cared for at home.

Yesterday Mayor POWELL received the resignation of WM. L. GILL as member of the Board of Education. The resignation was accepted.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL, of No. 228 Fulton-street, was brought before Justice WALSH, yesterday and held in $500 to keep the peace toward THOMAS MONTGOMERY.

Six thousand gallons of contraband whisky were sold yesterday at the United States Marshal's office. It brought from forty-five to fifty-one cents per gallon.

A society calling itself the "Williamsburg Veteran Relief Association," has been organized in Williamsburg. Its object is to aid needy veterans of the late war and their families in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. JOHN B. MORFORD has been appointed Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, vice J. D. BARTON, resigned.

A Post-office has been established at Baldinsville, Queens County, and the name of the town has been changed to Baldwins.

The Good Templars of Suffolk County held a quarterly County Convention on Tuesday afternoon and evening, at Westhampton.

JOHN S. BOREUM, of Clarenceville, was fined $25 yesterday by Justice GUNTUM, for intoxication, and cruel treatment of a horse.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, a colored resident of Rocky Point, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred years and one month. He was formerly a slave of Capt. SAMUEL DAVIS.

JACOB SCHMIDT was arrested yesterday at East New-York, with a basket containing a number of fowl he had stolen. On searching him a jimmy, several false keys, and a number of burglar's tools were found in his possession.

In the case of the *Robert Fletcher*, which was wrecked off the Long Island coast on the 3d of February, the Court of Inquiry has found that the bark was wrecked owing to the negligence of Capt. BROWN, and for his offense his license has been suspended for six months.

Yesterday an act amending the charter of Long Island City was introduced into the Assembly by JAMES OAKLEY, providing for the election of Mayor in April. This has been found necessary on account of the decision in the Bull-Fowler case, which made the clause in the charter extending the term of Mayor DITMARS two years beyond the time for which he was elected unconstitutional.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The grocery-store of Mr. MOTT BRAADSLEY, in Bronxdale, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

Contracts have been entered into for the construction of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad. The road is to be completed by the first day of January, 1873.

The townspeople of Rye will hold a meeting in Port Chester, this evening, to take action, in concert with other towns, to secure increased facilities of communication with New-York, and cheaper rates of fare.

A large building on Garden-street, New-Rochelle, occupied by MERRITT & MOTELL as a soda-water factory, together with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $6,000; insured for $3,000.

JOHN O'CONNOR, yesterday entered the store of Mr. DORSCHER, at West Mount Vernon while in the charge of a young son of the proprietor, threw a handful of red pepper in his eyes, and then robbed the till and escaped.

STATEN ISLAND.

The North Shore Sons and Daughters of Temperance, No. 205, give an entertainment this evening at their rooms, in West New-Brighton.

ROBERT WILSON was arraigned before Justice GARRETT, yesterday, on a charge of having entered the public school-house at Stapleton, and attempted to assault the female teachers. Held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Council of the Order of United American Mechanics will meet in Jersey City in April next.

JACK SHEPARD was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions of horse stealing.

A barn belonging to Mrs. HAYES, at Summit, was burned on Wednesday night. Eight horses, with the other contents of the building, were destroyed. Loss, $9,000.

A tenement-house on Jersey-street, Paterson, was discovered to be on fire about noon yesterday, and was damaged to the extent of $600. The loss was covered by insurance.

JAMES DONNELLY, who is supposed to have beaten his wife to death at Paterson on Sunday night, the 18th inst., was yesterday committed to the County Jail on the testimony of his daughter, though he was acquitted by the Coroner's jury.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance have passed a resolution desiring Attorney-General GILCHRIST to decide at as early a day as possible the constitutionality of the Local Option laws. Should the decision be adverse, the Alliance will bring the matter into the Courts.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—SUGAR dull and prices have declined; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10 reals ₽ arroba. EXCHANGE firmer; on London, 24¾@25 premium; on Paris, 9½ premium. FREIGHTS flat; ₽ box of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $1; hhd. of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, $4 25@4 37½.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Montreal*, at 5 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 10:30 A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 11 A. M....For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	3 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 29.—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Chas. A. Rogers, J. G. Fiske, Master Arthur Crocker, Walter Clarke, Rev. W. M. Taylor and lady, Miss E. M. Taylor, 4 children and 3 servants, Master C. Taylor, Mrs. Steadman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Draper and child, Riad Heape, J. A. Bright, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Green, Robert Caldwell, Master H. Hawes, Robert Skinner, Henry Lee, H. C. Davis, H. Duyrea, H. Wells, Miss J. Renie and child, D. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Jno. Wood and Maid, Jas. Childs, N. Hedge, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Craig, F. Searle, Edward Hickey, J. Rosenbaum, H. Crooke, J. R. Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Sigleton and 3 children, A. Duykley, Jas. Campbell, Chas. Goote, Miss M. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Wm. Keran, Geo. Bodmon, Jno. Tarn, H. A. Post, J. C. Sullivan, J. W. Bell, P. M. McGrath, H. Davis, W. H. Ropes, J. T. Pownall, Harry Muller, J. Russell, Louis Goldberg.

LATEST MARINE NEWS.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Feb. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 344 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 20, lat. 42 51, lon. 53 47, passed a National steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 47 29, lon. 46 5, exchanged signals with a three-masted steamer bound E.; 25th, lat. 41, lon. 52 40, passed steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 29.—Arr. brig Torrent, (not Forrest,) from Cardenas for Baltimore; Hattie, from Turk's Island, for New-York; steamer Maryland, from Baltimore, for Charleston.

A north-east storm now prevails.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 29.—Cld. steam-ships Seminole, for Boston; General Barnes, for New-York; bark Aurora Goodey, for Buenos Ayres; schrs. L. A. Edwards, for New-York; A. D. Henderson, for Fall River; Governor Burton, for St. Marys, in ballast, to load at Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; schrs. J. Truman, for Atlanta; C. E. Woodbury, for Brunswick; J. H. Stickney, for Baltimore; Ida Birdsall and M. E. Frey, for Darien.

(For other Ship News see Third Page.)

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

At the solicitation of numerous FRIENDS WILL CONTINUE THEIR

Magnificent Exhibition OF Spring Novelties

THROUGHOUT THIS DAY AND EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED AS USUAL.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING WEAR.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS WITH PENDANTS, SILVER CHATELAINES FOR UMBRELLAS, FANS, SMELLING-BOTTLES, &c.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company,

For the Year ending December 31, 1871.

CYRUS CURTIS, President.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1871...$2,121,346 77

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$[illegible] 65	
Interest	136,409 37	
Profits on Investments sold	1,046 00	
Annuities	1,800 00	$1,121,[illegible] 02
		$3,242,[illegible] 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$292,[illegible] 80	
Annuities and surrendered policies	39,419 90	
Dividends to policy-holders	109,[illegible] 02	
Total paid policy-holders	$441,[illegible] 21	
Interest to Stockholders	9,[illegible]	
Taxes	5,[illegible]	
Commissions and brokerages	$71,[illegible]	
Expenses, including advertising, printing, stationery, medical examinations, &c.	131,[illegible] 34—$203,[illegible] 97—	$654,[illegible]
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1871		$2,589,016 97

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,[illegible] 37
U. S. Securities at cost	485,411 00
N. Y. State, County and City Stocks, at cost	306,[illegible] 13
Loans on Policies	4,[illegible] 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Company on interest	358,[illegible] 44
Cash in course of transmission	25,[illegible] 22
ACTUAL INVESTMENTS	$2,589,016 97
Interest Accrued	14,[illegible] 30
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost	40,[illegible] 57
Premiums Due and Unpaid not more than three months	45,000 00
Deferred Premiums	170,000 00
Other Assets	15,[illegible] 00
GROSS ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1871	$2,[illegible] 54
Cash reserved for Policies per Company's valuation	$2,[illegible] 00
Liabilities for Claims Due and to become Due	$[illegible] 00—2,[illegible]
SURPLUS	$331,[illegible] 54

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.
CYRUS MUNN, Ass't Sec.
E. S. FRENCH, Sup't of Agencies.

THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, 261-264 BROADWAY.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

Cash Assets	$3,717,410.32
Divisible Surplus	448,751.63

Board of Directors.

JAMES SUYDAM....late Merchant.
JAMES MARSH....late Merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS....Merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, Pres't Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT....late Merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
JOHN E. DE WITT....President, 261-264 Broadway.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late Pres. Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP....President Mechanics Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS....Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL....Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM B. BOLLES....Astoria, Long Island.
HANSON K. CORNING....Merchant, South-st.
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